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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1918.

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### GERMANY'S WAR AIMS.

#### REPLY TO THE ALLIED STATEMENTS.

Count Hertling says Hongkong Must be Given Up!

London, January 25.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that, speaking before the Main Committee of the Reichstag, Count Hertling said the negotiations were slowly progressing at Brest-Litovsk. They are extraordinarily difficult, he said, "and the strange messages which the Russians have sent world-wide by wireless have occasioned doubt as to whether the Russians are serious. But I hold fast to the hope that the negotiations will shortly reach a satisfactory conclusion. Our negotiations with the Ukrainians representatives are in a favourable position. The Entente having failed to respond to the invitation to participate in the negotiations, we are no longer under any obligation towards them. We have a free hand for separate negotiations with Russia. Nor are we bound regarding the Entente to the general peace proposals submitted to us by the Russian Delegation. Mr. Lloyd George no longer scolds. He seems to wish to prove his power for negotiating which I formerly doubted, but I cannot read in his speech any earnest will for peace, nor any friendly tone towards us. He declares that he never had any intention of annihilating Germany; he even spoke of respect for our political, economic and cultural situation. But he spoke also about pronouncing judgment on criminal Germany, which had committed every possible crime. That is a tone which we cannot acknowledge as containing an earnest desire for peace."

Proceeding, the Chancellor emphasised that Alsace-Lorraine was mainly purely German territory, which, through violence and a violation of justice, was severed from the German Empire. "When we in 1870 demanded the tracts of land wrong from us in a criminal way, it was no conquest of alien territory, but what to-day is called disannexation. President Wilson demands as his second point the freedom of the seas. One of our main future demands is complete freedom of navigation in war and peace. There is no difference here between us and President Wilson, but it is eminently important for the future freedom of navigation that England shall relinquish strong fortified points on important international sailing routes like Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Hongkong and the Falklands. As we have already declared, the idea of restriction of military preparation is quite open to discussion. The financial position of all European countries after the war will probably work most effectively for a satisfactory solution of this question."

### THE RUSSO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS.

#### German Threat to Occupy Revel.

London, January 25.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that when the Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk asked the Germans to specify conditions regarding occupied territories, General Hoffman spread out a war map and drew his finger along a line from the shore of the Gulf of Finland, east of Moon Sound Islands, thence from Walck to Drinsk and Brest-Litovsk.

The Russians thereupon mentioned the southern occupied territories, and General Hoffman replied that he would speak of these with the Ukrainian Republic.

A Russian delegate queried:—If we do not agree to these conditions?

General Hoffman replied:—We will occupy Revel within a few weeks.

The Germans announced that the present adjournment was the last to which they would agree.

### THE PORT OF LONDON.

#### Will it be Closed to Shipping?

London, January 25.  
A deputation of London M.P.s is interviewing the Shipping Controller with reference to a report that the Port of London is being closed to merchant shipping.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 25.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was hostile artillery activity in the La Vaucerie and Passchendaele neighbourhoods.

### DEAN HENSON'S CONSECRATION.

London, January 25.  
The Bishop of Oxford has withdrawn his protest against Dean Henson's consecration.

### BRITISH COMMERCIAL ATTACHES.

London, January 25.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. King suggested that experienced commercial travellers should be appointed Commercial Attaches to the British Embassies.  
Mr. Steel Maitland replied that a Select Committee, including business men, was considering the appointments in British Embassies and Legations on the commercial side of the British Diplomatic and Consular Service.

### THE SPANISH SITUATION.

London, January 25.  
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that the King presided at a meeting of the Council to consider the political situation. The Premier announced fresh disorders at Barcelona, and said the Government were determined to crush agitation.

### FIXED IMPERIAL RATE OF EXCHANGE URGED.

London, January 25.  
At the meeting of Barclay's Bank, the Chairman advocated the maintenance of a fixed rate of exchange within the Empire, which would give the Dominions a substantial preference, promote trade and economise the use of gold. The balance of trade could be adjusted by closer administration of inter-Imperial finance.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### SEVERE RIOTING IN BERLIN.

#### Mob Demands Peace.

London, January 25.  
A message from Amsterdam says an important dispatch learns that there has been severe rioting in Berlin during the past two days. A mob marched through the streets demanding peace.

### LABOUR AND PEACE.

#### A World-wide Movement Begun.

London, January 25.  
At the Labour Conference at Nottingham, M. Renaudel, the French delegate, said the presence of Allied Labour representatives was being utilised to promote a general Allied agreement on the lines of the British war aims, with the adherence of Labour in the United States. Having achieved such a unity, the belligerent working classes would then be asked to participate in united action to establish a durable peace and overthrow Imperialist world-wide aims.

### CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA.

#### Sanguinary Conflicts Reported.

London, January 25.  
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm states that reports of civil war confirm that there were sanguinary conflicts at Viborg between the bourgeois Public Safety Corps and the Red Guards. The latter were victorious after the sailors had been reinforced.

### The Soviets' Congress.

London, January 25.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the opening of the Soviets' Congress at the Tauride Palace has been fixed for to-night.

### A Plot Discovered.

London, January 25.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, writing on the 23rd instant, says the Battalion of Death was arrested yesterday at its barracks and accused of supporting the Right and Social Revolutionary members of the Constituent Assembly in a plot, all the organisers of which were arrested to-day, when numerous bombs, arms and compromising documents were found.

### Bolshevik Autocracy Denounced.

London, January 25.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, writing under date of the 22nd instant, says that eight victims of the shootings on the 18th instant were publicly buried to-day. Thousands of mourners tramped for seven hours in melting snow a distance of fifteen miles to the Proshchansky Cemetery. Red coffins exposed the raised faces of the dead. There were many speeches delivered at the graveside, denouncing the Bolshevik autocracy and comparing it with the autocracy of Tsardom.

One of the murderers of MM. Shingareff and Kokoshkin has been arrested.

### Terrible Panic in Moscow.

London, January 25.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, writing under date of January 24, states that while there was no bloodshed in the capital on Tuesday, thirty people were killed and 200 wounded, including many women and children, in the centre of Moscow. A large Bolshevik procession, with several machine-guns and armoured cars, parties of cavalry, armed Red Guards and Austro-German and Turkish prisoners, arrived at one o'clock in the Theatre Square. Thousands of spectators assembled. When a couple of revolver shots were heard, evidently of a provocative character, a terrible panic ensued, and there was much wild rifle and machine-gun shooting by soldiers of the Red Guards in the procession. The Moscow Soviet affirms that shots were fired against the processionists from the windows of three hotels, on which machine-guns were consequently turned, while armoured cars fired on the Metropole.

### The Congress Meets.

London, January 25.  
A message from Petrograd states that the Soviets' Congress opened at Tauride Palace, being attended by 625 delegates. M. Trotsky declared that he was convinced that the Western proletariat would come to the assistance of Russia. The dissolution of the Constituent Assembly was justified, because it aimed at the creation of an Upper Chamber. The Maximalists were fully entitled to substitute a proletarian dictatorship for the general franchise, in the interests of the higher form of social revolution.—(Cheers). The Congress elected M. Lenin, M. Trotsky, M. Spiridonova, Herr Liebknecht and Herr Adler as honorary Chairmen.

### AUSTRIA'S ATTITUDE TO RUSSIA.

London, January 25.  
Count Cernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, speaking in the Reichsrath, said they had no intention of demanding from Russia a single square metre of territory or a single centime of indemnity.

### THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

London, January 25.  
The Gazette publishes General Allenby's dispatch covering the operations from 23 June, 1917, to the fall of Jerusalem. He emphasises the transport difficulties and the water shortages. The routes for transport were extremely limited and practically the whole available transport, including thirty thousand camels, had to be allotted to one portion of the eastern force. It is told how, before the fall of Gaza, the enemy, who was most strongly entrenched, was kept guessing as to the whereabouts of the main attack, namely at Beersheba and Sheria, and therefore a large scale of operations against Gaza was prepared. The dispatch shows that it was the most rapid consolidation of the British gains in the passes of the Judean Hills, before the Turks could rally, that ensured the surrender of Jerusalem. The passes are historical for causing the defeat of many previous invading armies.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### ANOTHER GERMAN NAVAL MUTINY.

#### Over Forty Mutineers Killed.

London, January 25.  
According to a telegram from Amsterdam, a German naval lieutenant who deserted at Kiel and has arrived in Holland, says three weeks ago the crews of mine-sweeping trawlers were badly handled in a fight with the British. They returned to Hamburg and were ordered to resume duty within an hour, whereupon they mutinied. They threw an officer into the water and allowed him to drown. An armed motor launch used its machine-guns against the mutineers, killing 44 and wounding 73. The remainder were court-martialled and heavily sentenced.

### THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

London, January 25.  
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that General Bliss will represent the American Army on the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### GERMAN DESTROYER MINED.

Copenhagen, January 24.  
The survivors of a German destroyer state that five destroyers left Heligoland on Sunday. When they had proceeded sixty miles the destroyer A 77 was mined and sunk. Destroyer A 73, which hastened to the rescue was also mined and sank, whereupon the remaining three steamed away to the southward. The whole crew of A 73 perished. An officer and sixteen of the crew of a German destroyer, which was torpedoed or mined, have landed at Honvig on the west coast of Jutland in an open boat in which they had been for four days suffering most severely. One is dead.

### THE CABINET AND THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, January 24.  
The Press Bureau states that at the thirty-sixth meeting of the Irish Convention Sir Horace Plunkett read letters from the Premier stating that before the decision by the Convention of certain issues, he and his colleagues would be happy to confer with the leading representatives. The Convention adjourned for the selected members to meet the Cabinet.

### AN APPEAL TO THE PRESS.

London, January 24.  
In the House of Commons, replying to questions regarding newspaper attacks on Sir William Robertson and Sir Douglas Haig, Mr. Bonar Law declared that as long as generals and officers hold high positions under the Government it must be assumed that they retain the confidence of the Government. (Cheers). The distinguished instances mentioned were certainly no exception to that rule. Public discussion of questions of strategy and the qualifications of individual officers were most embarrassing to the Government with whom the responsibility for these matters must remain and who possessed facts which could not be disclosed without injuring the public interest. He appealed to the press of both sides to refrain from criticism which was unfair to public servants and detrimental to national interest. (Loud cheers).

### OUR UNCONQUERABLE ARMY.

London, January 24.  
In the House of Commons the Man Power Bill passed its third reading unanimously.  
In the House of Commons, in a maiden speech on the Man Power Bill, Lieut-General Sir Aylmer Hunter Weston, who commands an army corps in Flanders and participated in Gallipoli, emphasising the need for more men, said the flower of the manhood of Great Britain and the Dominions was in the Army which, in magnificent fettle and unconquerable cheeriness, is calmly confident. If Prussian militarism is not conquered now we should be attacked later when our allies may be fewer and our lot would be similar to Belgium. He appealed to Ireland to join America, France and the Dominions in the struggle. When America was at full strength our position would be overwhelming. Until then we must expect heavy attacks, although confident that such will be defeated.

### FOOD RATIONING.

London, January 24.  
The Press Bureau states that a deputation of Manchester engineers and munition workers waited upon Lord Rhondda and asked for a definite assurance of the food shortage steps taking the form of national rationing.  
Lord Rhondda said there was no famine and no likelihood thereof, but there was a definite shortage of meat, butter, bacon and margarine. Local schemes will ultimately be welded into a national scheme. Nearly two thousand Food Control Committees are now working and arrangements are being made to create a Food Clearing House, aiming at each district receiving its fair share. The Cabinet had authorised a Bill dealing with profiteering and exacting from each offender double the amount of his profit in addition to the penalty.  
Lord Rhondda, in a speech at the Mansion House, said that compulsory rationing was inevitable and urgent. Meat besides butter and margarine would be rationed from the 25th February.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 24.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports hostile artillery fire southward of the Scarpe, near Passchendaele. Our aeroplanes bombed aerodromes near Courtrai and Ghent, the latter being used by enemy night fliers. They also bombed and machine-gunned billets at Roulers. All our machines returned.

### THE CANADIAN MINE-DISASTER.

London, January 24.  
Reuter's Halifax correspondent says in the mine disaster eighty-nine men were entombed, of whom eleven bodies have been recovered.

## TELEGRAMS.

### (Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, January 24.  
Silver is quoted at 43.5/31. In the absence of demand, the market is dull.

#### HONGKONG TRADE.

##### Chamber of Commerce Report.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, under date of January 25, contains the following:—  
Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—There is nothing of interest to report since our last and a quiet period is anticipated up to China New Year. Cotton is quoted at 23.78d.

Cotton Yarn.—Prices have further advanced \$2 to \$5 per bale, but business has been of small volume. Bombay market keeps steady at the advance and prices ruling here are much below replacement cost. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$152/185 Nos. 12s at \$166/190 No. 16s at \$195/205 No. 20s at \$212/245. Arrivals nil. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments 259 bales. Unsold stock 2,000 bales. Burghins 12,000 bales.

Raw Cotton.—Prices have ruled firm at \$56/59 for Indian and \$55/63 per picul from China Staple.

Woolens.—Nothing to report. Business in this section is practically stagnant and clearances are very poor.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: About 260,000 sacks. Quotations: Japanese 2nd Patent, \$3.20 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, \$3.15; per sack; Japanese Straight \$3.20 per sack; Shanghai Flour, \$3.20 per sack; Australian Flour, \$3.35 per sack.

Metals.—Lower cabled quotations from America, and the approach of Chinese New Year have had a weakening effect on the market. In fact some lines have considerably slumped. Steel bars, which were bought some months ago by dealers at \$16, \$17 and \$18 a picul, are now obtainable locally for \$12 to \$13 per picul. Iron bars are as low as \$10 a picul. A considerable quantity of steel bars have still to arrive at high figures. Steel plates: Prices vary a great deal according to thickness. The thinner, sizes, of which there seems to be a large stock are considerably cheaper than the thicker sizes. 3/16" are obtainable at about \$29. Thicker sizes are about \$30 to \$31. Tin plates locally are about \$30. Prices nominal. Wire nails 1 1/2" to 3" are obtainable at \$13.50 per picul. Keg. 1" 1 1/2" at \$17 to 18. Market is fairly steady. Forward business has been done in small sizes at \$25 down to \$22. (Sizes 4 to 2 inch). Lead is down to \$16. No buyers and poor enquiry. In all metals sellers seem to predominate, dealers apparently anticipating lower prices.

#### Sugar.—Market steady.

#### DON'T FORGET.

##### TO-DAY.

"Court Cards" at Theatre Royal.—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph.—9.15 p.m.

##### TOMORROW.

Victoria Theatre.—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre.—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph.—9.15 p.m.

##### Tuesday, January 29.

West Point Building Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at 11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at 11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at noon.—Hongkong Reclamation Land Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at 12.15 p.m.







## GENERAL NEWS.

**Conductresses' Rings.**  
Uniformed girls who wear jewellery are becoming increasingly common, says the London Daily News. One of the conductresses was seen in Gray's Inn road. Many tram conductresses sport two or more gold and stone finger-rings, in addition to the wedding-ring if they are married. "There is no sign of a slackening in the cheap jewellery trade, rather the reverse," said a South London pawnbroker. "Every fresh rush of women into industry puts Treasury notes—or at any rate silver—into my till."

**The Dangers of Kissing.**  
Sir Arthur Newsholme, in a memorandum issued recently on cerebro-spinal (spotted) fever, says that the disease is usually caused by spray infection, or by direct contact, as in kissing, or indirect contact, as by the use of eating or drinking utensils in common. Indirect infection by dust or fomites is very improbable. "Inasmuch," Sir Arthur adds, "as during the prevalence of the fever a considerable proportion of the general public harbor meningococci, it is desirable that certain precautions should become customary. These precautions should include the careful use of handkerchiefs in sneezing and coughing and the occasional use of antiseptic gargles and sprays."

**Dyes after the War.**  
Early this year Germany's big chemical factories, which before the war enjoyed practically a monopoly in the production of dyes, formed a huge combine for the avowed purpose of being in a stronger position to recover their old markets after the war. It is now announced that five of the leading concerns in the synthetic dye trade, including the well-known Friedrich Bayer Company, the Badische Anilin and Soda-Fabrik, Ltd., and the Berlin-Reichow Aniline Dye Manufacturing Company, have decided upon an enormous increase of their various capitals. The projected five companies altogether will give them an additional \$4,700,000 capital, raising their aggregate funds to \$12,290,000.

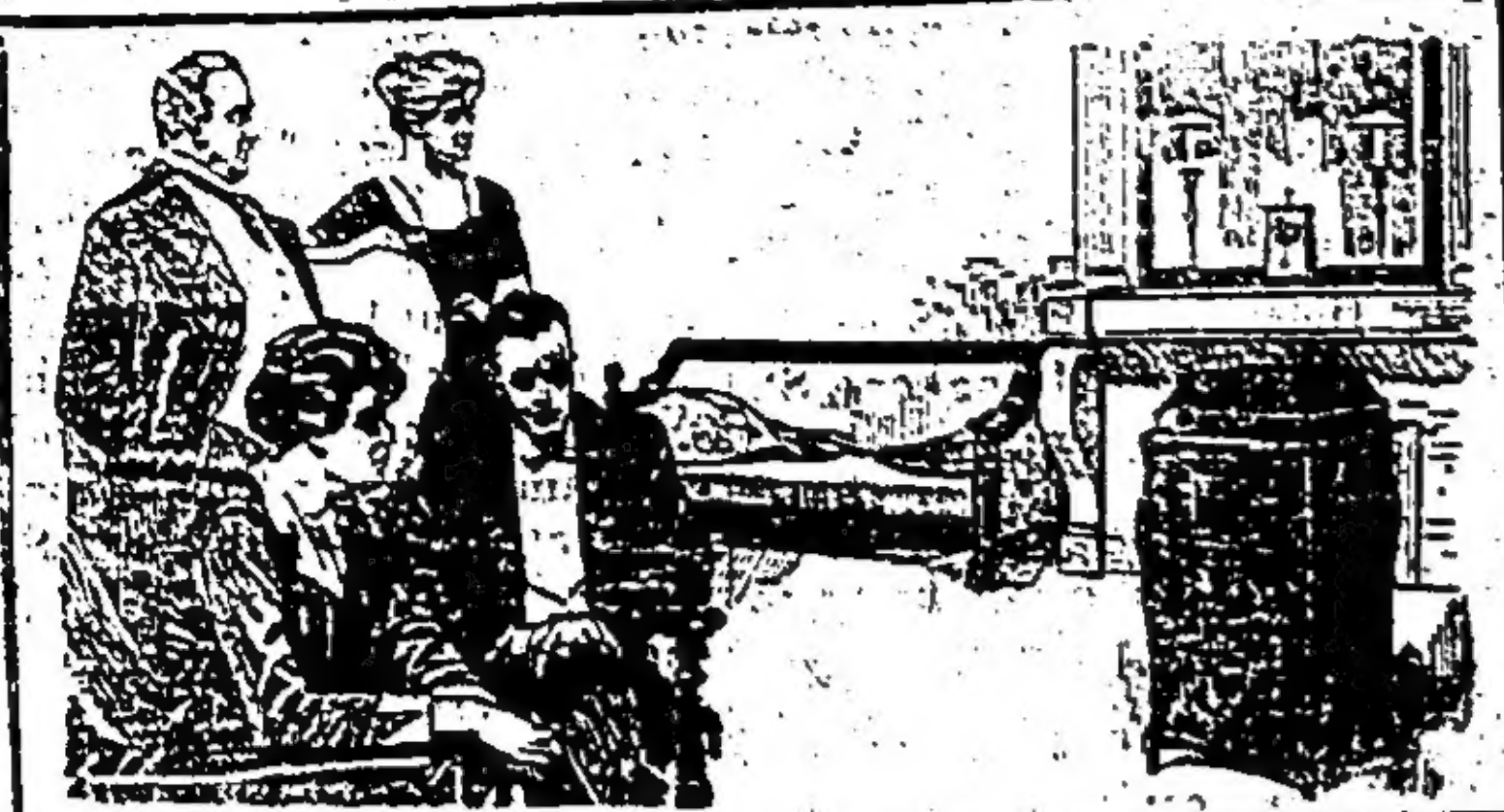
**Conditions at Vladivostok.**  
A passenger who arrived at Tsuruga from Vladivostok recently by the Kōsan Maru reported that the Maximists have been gaining influence in Vladivostok lately. The Japanese residents have made preparations to leave the port at any time. When a Japanese man-of-war made her appearance in the port, the Japanese residents numbering about 4,000 gave her a frantic welcome. The Russians of the middle class who have been vexed by the Maximists, were also overjoyed to see the cruiser in the harbour as they felt that their lives and property are now safe. In about the arrival of the Japanese warship restored public confidence. On the whole, the situation has greatly improved during the past few days.

**The "Genuine Article."**  
The life of a sing-song girl is not all roses and honey—even they have their little surprises and adventures. At 9 o'clock on a recent night one of this fraternity who lives in Chekiang Road, Shanghai, received a call from a lodging house in Kiang Road to entertain three men while they were having a little private supper in a private room. As usual, the sing-songers took a companion with her, and when the pair were shown into the private room there was no outward indication that all was not well. While the singer sang of the glorious deeds of a robber chieftain who lived no one knows how many centuries ago, the three men suddenly cast aside their reserve and revealed themselves as robbers. They attacked the girl and took \$270 worth of jewellery, consisting of a pair of gold bangles, a gold wrist watch, a diamond ring, an earring, and a gold and jade bracelet. As the robbers fled the house a loud cry was raised and a Chinese watchman and a Sikh policeman gave chase, catching one of the men in Nanking Road.

## NOTICES.

## VICTROLA

The instrument for every home.  
20% discount allowed for cash with order.



Its wonderful wealth of the best music and its ability to play that music exactly as it is rendered by the world's greatest artists, has made the Victrola the favourite instrument in homes of culture and refinement everywhere.

## MOUTRIE'S



If you have  
HEADACHES  
Suspect your eyes.

## N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
28, Queen's Road Central.

## CHRISTIAN PACIFISTS.

Scathing Rebuke by American Judge.

Los Angeles, December 11.—

The three Christian Pacifists, the Rev. Robert Whisker, the Rev. Floyd Hardin, and Harold Story, who have been tried and convicted here, received the maximum sentences on Saturday from Judge Thomas P. White. Each one was sentenced to serve six months in goal and to pay a fine of \$1,200. The complaints against the defendants were of "holding unlawful assembly, refusing to disperse the same, and disturbing the peace."

Motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment by the defendant's attorney Mr. J. H. Ryckman, were denied. Oral notice of appeal was given, and the defendants were released on \$2,500 bail each.

The court was under a heavy police guard. A large body of people pressed in to hear the judge, who administered a scathing rebuke to the defendants before pronouncing the sentence. The judge declared the religious character of the Christian Pacifist Conference to be a sham because of no evidence to show that Bibles or hymn-books were used; also because the conference had no religious creed and permitted discussion of economic questions. He said he spoke for the whole city of Los Angeles in declaring that no criticism of the President or Government would be permitted here during the progress of the war.

Addressing the defendants, he told them that they had been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and that their religious pretensions were a mere excuse to cover up insidious propaganda of sedition and he proposed to make example of defendants in order to deter others from a like course.

The defendants, two of whom are clergymen, were given no chance to speak.

## INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

Their Attitude Towards Reforms.

Bombay, December 28.—

Presiding over the fourth All-India Conference of the Indian Christians, which is now holding its sessions in Bombay, Mr. M. D. Dadasaheb, of Madras, referred to the present political situation in India, and said that what concerned them most was what should be the attitude of the community towards it. He said: I may emphasize apart, our community as a whole (I am speaking with a full sense of responsibility) is against any form of Home Rule as put forward by the so-called Home Rulers. I am voicing the opinion of the community when I say: (1) that the people of this country, nay the continent, have not arrived at that stage of development when they could govern themselves; (2) the clashing of castes and creeds makes it injudicious, nay dangerous, at any rate at present, to remove the protecting hand of the British nation from the internal administration of the country; (3) the majority of our public men have not learnt to subordinate self to public good; (4) the basic idea that every member of every class and caste, however low, is a citizen entitled to equal privileges has not been understood by the people at large; (5) the vested rights of certain classes and castes are too strong to give to political sagacity and wisdom.

## Cottages For The Working Classes.

Designs for cottages suitable for the working classes of England and Wales are sought by the Local Government Board, which has placed at the disposal of the Institute of British Architects a sum of money for this purpose. The country is divided into six areas for the competition. In the home counties area three £100 prizes, four of £50 each, and one of £30 are offered for designs of four types of cottages, with four or five rooms, and a scullery and bathroom.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on  
Shameen, CANTON.  
OFFICES in York Buildings.

Apply to:—

THE HONGKONG LAND  
INVESTMENT & AGENCY  
CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in  
Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in  
Kowloon.

Apply to:—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE &  
FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED  
HOUSE at Mount Davis  
Pokfulam Road, for February,  
March and April. Rent moder-  
ate. Apply H. E. Goldsmith,  
P. W. D.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—A POSITION by  
an ENGLISH BOY, who  
has just left school, in a Com-  
mercial House. Apply to "K"  
c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TUSCULUM.  
Barker Road, 155 Peak.  
Apply Duncan Clark, c/o Lane,  
Crawford & Co.

## "COMPEL THEM TO OBEY."

M. Lenin's Threat to the Allies.  
The special correspondent of  
the Daily Telegraph writes as  
follows:—

Petrograd, November 27.—The  
question of Lenin's peace stand-  
point has been the centre of at-  
tention. Reports from his  
headquarters state that the  
army on the whole regards the  
proposal with reserve. Only the  
Fifth Army has agreed to begin  
parleying with the Germans.

The General Army Committee  
at Headquarters refused to recog-  
nize Krylenko as Commander-in-  
Chief, and declared it would  
only admit him to headquarters  
if he came in a private capacity.  
Krylenko went to Pskoff where he  
summoned to his presence  
General Chermisoff, Commander  
of the Northern Front. Chermis-  
off refused to obey the sum-  
mons, and sent word to Krylenko  
that if he wished to see him he  
could come to the staff quarters.  
Ensign Krylenko thereupon dis-  
missed Chermisoff from his post.  
After making speeches to the  
soldiers in Pskoff the Bolshevik  
"Commander-in-Chief" went to  
the Fifth Army, where he again  
made speeches, and had the  
commander of the army, General  
Baldyreff arrested.

Dukonin's position is reported  
to be growing firmer, and the  
Committee's various armies have  
declared that they will support  
him and the General Army Com-  
mittee in the conflict with  
Krylenko. The Committee on  
the Romanian front has  
telegraphed to Milnevo and the  
Committee of Public Safety  
demanding that civil war shall  
cease, and a Coalition Socialist  
Government be formed, includ-  
ing all the Socialist parties. On  
the whole, it may be said that  
the Bolshevik attempt to dis-  
integrate the Russian army has  
as yet neither succeeded nor  
failed.

Comments in the Petrograd  
Press vary according to party.  
The moderate Socialist Den  
regards Trotsky's Note as the  
inevitable consequence of the  
Bolshevik policy, and gloomily  
prophesies that Russia is destined  
to become a second Turkey—the  
booty of predatory imperialism of  
all countries. The Novaya Zhizn  
expresses great indignation, and  
declares that the Allies take no  
account of the incalculable sacri-  
fices of Russia in the war, and that  
their only aim is to crush the re-  
volution, which for eight months  
they tried to stave out by pre-  
venting the conclusion of peace.  
The Novaya Zhizn thinks that the  
fact that the Spanish Ambassador  
was the first to reply officially to  
Trotsky's Note is a great diplom-  
atic success for the Bolshevik  
Government, and indicates that  
Spain is prepared to take a pro-  
minent part in engineering peace  
negotiations.

The official organ of the people's  
Commissionaires defines all threats  
and declares that Revolutionary  
Russia is prepared to fight all the  
world. Much more interesting is  
the unofficial conversation of  
Lenin and his assistant, Gleboff,  
and a delegation of the 49th  
Army Corps. Gleboff said: "The  
new Government is isolated and  
hunts in the air. As to the  
armistice, despite all efforts the  
Government has not been able to

secure practical results. We  
would be glad if we could get  
even three days' armistice."  
Gleboff further said that if the  
Constituent Assembly had a  
Quorum majority it would be  
dispersed.

Lenin said:—  
"If the proletariat of other  
countries do not support us noth-  
ing will come of our revolution.  
If the Allies do not comply with  
our wishes, we have powerful  
means of compelling them to  
obey. We can declare the State  
bankrupt, and then all loans and  
other obligations to the Allies will  
be invalid. The Council of Com-  
missionaires has taken measures  
to inform the democracy of other  
countries through its agents, who  
will work there illegally. At the  
present moment we can only play  
va banque in the hope that some-  
thing will come of it all."

Trotsky has sent a Note to the  
British Embassy demanding the  
immediate release of the  
Socialist pacifists, Chicherin  
and Petroff, interned in Eng-  
land, pointing out that Eng-  
lishmen in Russia are working with  
the Russian bourgeois counter-  
revolutionary parties. Bolsheviks  
state that the Note implies that if  
Chicherin and Petroff are not re-  
leased, Englishmen in Russia  
will be arrested. In the Ministry  
of Foreign Affairs and other  
Ministries the officials still re-  
fuse to work. The Council  
of the People's Commis-  
sionaires has dismissed the  
higher officials and threatened to  
dismiss all the rest if they do not  
resume work before a certain  
date. Many have been expelled  
from their posts in Government  
quarters. Yesterday the Bolshevik  
Minister of Finance, Monzhinsky,  
again made an attempt to secure  
money from the State Bank. The  
officials refused to subscribe to  
the declaration of allegiance to  
the new Government. The higher  
officials were dismissed, and  
Monzhinsky declared he would  
not scruple to override the  
statutes of the bank.

A thinly attended Congress of  
Peasant Deputies, which opened  
on Sunday, was more like a  
Kilkenny Fair than a political  
assembly. After two or three  
hours' screaming and brawling,  
the president fell in a dead faint.  
Spiridonova, ordered soldiers to  
destroy the literature of the Com-  
mittee of Public Safety and arrest  
the committee. Another brawl  
began, in the course of which  
arms were brandished. Finally,  
soldiers from the front declared  
that the literature was destroyed  
and would smash the building  
and everyone in it. Otteroff  
appeared and was called by  
someone a counter-revolutionary,  
but he secured the command of  
the majority, and finally a  
resolution was adopted ignoring  
the Bolshevik Government, and  
demanding the immediate forma-  
tion of a Coalition Government  
representing all Socialist parties.

A £10,000 Portrait.  
President Wilson is giving  
sittings to John Sargent, R.A.,  
for the British Red Cross portrait,  
for which the late Sir Hugh Lane  
paid £10,000. Sir Hugh, at the  
time of his death in the Lusitania  
had made no nomination of a  
heir. The portrait presumably  
will go to Dublin.

## NOTICES.

MOTOR  
SCARVES

(FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.)

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF  
THESE SCARVES IN

WHITE KNITTED WOOL \$2.00 TO \$3.50 Each  
WHITE & COLOURED, MERCERED \$2.00 TO \$6.00 Each.  
WHITE & COLOURED, SPUN SILK \$7.50 TO \$10.00 Each.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## FLANNEL PYJAMAS

IN ALL WEIGHTS

A CHOICE RANGE OF PATTERNS  
TO SELECT FROM, CUT FULL  
EVERYWHERE, THUS ENSURING  
EVERY COMFORT TO THE WEARER.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK

PRICES \$4.50 UP

## J. T. SHAW

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

## GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Pub-  
lic Auction on

TUESDAY, the 29th January,  
1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.  
at No. 18A Nathan Road,  
Kowloon

A Quantity of Valuable  
Household Furniture

On view from day of sale.  
Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer

## NOTICES.

SINGAPORE DOLLAR  
DIRECTORY IS  
BOOMING!

Send in Name and Address

NOW

For the 1918 issue of the

HONGKONG DOLLAR  
DIRECTORY

Dollar Directory Company

P. O. Box 431, Hongkong.

CAST IRON  
RAINWATER PIPES  
AND FITTINGS.

FRANK SMITH & CO.

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TEL. 2090, HONGKONG.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP  
OF THE COLONY.

Held under the Auspices of the V.R.C.

Preliminary games £20 up.

Semi Final 500 up.

Final 1,000 up.

Winner of the Competition to meet

Sergt. W. Pitt, holder of the title, in a

game of 1,000 up.

All games to be played at the V.R.C.

Entrance Fee \$1.00.

Three Entries for the Winner of Com-  
petition, the Runner Up and the Highest  
Break.

Entries close 31st Jan., 1918.

R. O. WITCHELL,  
Hon. Sec. V.R.C.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND  
MACAO STEAMBOAT  
CO. LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF  
SHAREHOLDERS in the Com-  
pany will be held at the Office of the  
Company, Hotel Mansions,  
on TUESDAY, the 19th Feb-  
ruary, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON,  
for the purpose of receiving a  
Report of the Directors, together  
with a Statement of Accounts,  
declaring a Dividend and electing  
Directors and Auditors.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of  
the Company will be CLOSED  
from the 4th to 19th February,  
1918, both days inclusive.  
By order of the Board of  
Directors.

JOHN ARNOLD,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1918.

## NOTICE.

A MEETING of the St.  
George's Society will be  
held on MONDAY 26th January,  
at 5.30 P.M. in the Board Room  
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson  
& Co., (kindly lent for the  
occasion).

## BUSINESS.

- (1) To pass the accounts for 1917.
- (2) To arrange for the celebration of St. George's Day 1918.
- (3) To elect a Committee and Officers for 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH  
CHINA WAR SAVINGS  
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for  
Membership of the above  
Association may be obtained  
from all the Banks or from the  
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE  
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries &  
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

## KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil  
sold by us to be pure and  
unadulterated.

Present price:—

"WHITE ROSE"

\$5.55 per case ex store.

"COMET"

\$5.35 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Vaux Road Central.

2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG TUN

19 Des Vaux Road West.



SOLE AGENTS:  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
Telephone 616.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

Of your piety pray for the soul of the late Mortimer O'Sullivan.  
A Solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated in St. Joseph's  
Church on Tuesday the 29th inst.  
All friends cordially invited.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1918.

Two of the telegrams to hand yesterday contained, it would be noted, news of a somewhat singular kind, showing among other things, how truly unreliable is anything which has any connection with German political life. One of the telegrams referred to made a statement which originally appeared in a Danish Conservative newspaper, and, as the story is told with an apparent wealth of detail, it may perhaps be accepted as likely to be true—with this reservation, that the Conservatives in Denmark are not likely to go out of their way to say pleasing things about Danish Socialists or any other kind of Socialists. From this somewhat tainted source, the fact is revealed that Herr Schiedemann, one of the most prominent of the German Socialist leaders, is not now to be regarded as “a peace apostle.” What he is to be regarded is merely as “an agent of the German Government, who is engaged organising either his or the Government’s propaganda on a commercial footing” and one, it is added, which is “most profitable to his employer.” The said employees including, the newspaper says, the Danish Socialist Minister, the Danish Socialist leader and three Russians, whose names are also given, and who doubtless are prominent public men, perhaps also Socialists with an eye for a profitable commercial deal. Human nature being what it is, and Socialists being merely men, sometimes, indeed—though they might perhaps be the last to admit it—very ordinary men, it is not surprising that they should be mixed up in a little political intrigue, which no doubt was all the more acceptable as it was associated with a commercial transaction which evidently was profitable.

The specific charge against the individuals in question is that

The specific charge against the individuals in question is that they "arranged peace negotiations with M. Lenin in return for political compensations," and that Herr Scheidemann procured at a low price an enormous quantity of coal for the aforementioned (meaning apparently the Danish and Russian Socialists) who were informed "sell it at exorbitant prices." It is rather a queer affair, this jumble of peace negotiations, politics and coal, and the only reasonable conclusion to come to is that the aforementioned "sold their votes for the said coal and for the sale of certain motor cars looted in France, Belgium and Russia, for which purpose, it is stated, the notorious individuals mentioned "formed themselves into a syndicate." The affair is all the more mysterious when we call to mind that no definite peace terms have as yet been agreed upon by either Germany or Russia—and what, in the name of common-sense, the Danish Socialists have got to do with the matter seems to be a very strange affair. However, the unnamed Conservative Danish paper says that it is so, and it is just probable that it is so. We are also informed in the same telegram that the Christiania *Social Democrat* says that Herr Scheidemann un-successfully tried in exactly the same manner to buy up the Norwegian Socialists, with what effect is not stated—which seems a pity; for a little more about coal and looted motor cars would probably be rather interesting.

The second telegram is of quite a different type, but it is equally interesting in the revelation it makes. In it, it is stated that the Russian Government, whoever they may be, has sent a message "to all the world" (which is at least all-embracing), in which it is declared that the Germans and the Austrians are the only peoples in the world who are unaware of the "Breslau" exposure of the annexationist aims of the Austro-German Governments, "which this wonderful wireless message further affirms; they 'dare not' do. Well, and what has the Russian Government got to do with the matter? Their concern should be, one would think, how best to knock some of the chaos out of their own country and some sense of justice into their own heads." It must be said that the two telegrams in question are indeed rich in revelations.

We observe that Dr. Sun is not meeting with any very great measure of success in his efforts to revive the so-called Special Parliament. Some few days back, he addressed a meeting of the Provincial Assembly on the necessity of establishing "a formidable Parliament" not later than July, when the Presidential election is due to take place. He admitted that the financial question was the most difficult of all, but expressed the hope that it would soon be overcome so that M.P.'s might come to Canton from all parts of the country and set up what he termed a legal Parliamentary body. What justification he can plead for the use of the adjective we do not know, inasmuch as such a body, if established, would be about the most illegal creation on earth. It seems that a sum of \$100,000 was mentioned at the meeting, but how it is to be used has never been disclosed. We suppose it would be absorbed in M.P.'s salaries. The notorious Li Lieh-kwan was very cocksure about the ease with which such a sum could be raised "in such a prosperous Province as Kwang-tong," but it is not without its significance, as recorded in our issue of yesterday, that at a special meeting of the Assembly held for the purpose of considering this aspect of the situation, there was not even a quorum of members present, and the matter had therefore to be postponed. It looks as though Dr. Sun will have to "try again."

Of late there has been quite a deal of foolish imaginings in connection with the set-back which the British Army sustained at Cambrai some little time ago. In some quarters there has apparently been a tendency to cast blame on Sir Douglas Haig for what happened. This is not to be wondered at, perhaps, for it seems to be the pet hobby of some individuals and some newspapers to, we regret to say, to initiate and perpetuate campaigns against those in high places, however blameless their record has been. We can therefore

welcomes the very straightforward statement just made by Mr. Macpherson in the House of Commons, when, referring to the "cruel charges" that have been made or implied on the British Commander-in-Chief, he stated that Sir Douglas had never lost the confidence of the Army Council or the War Office authorities, and that the Government were unhesitatingly satisfied with him. Every Britisher, indeed, who is worthy of the name, has a most intense admiration for the present Commander-in-Chief, who is the beloved of all ranks of the Army and one of the greatest Generals of which Britain has ever boasted. There is some suggestion in another telegram that the Times is engaged in an "intrigue" against both Sir Douglas Haig and General Sir William Robertson. If there is any ground for the assertion, we can only say that the paper could far more profitably spend its energies. We have no use for the newspaper which in these days finds its occupation in destructive work of that kind.

The Anglo-Dutch dispute in regard to the passage of sand and gravel into Belgium, for use in German fortifications, is again brought to notice by a telegram which came to hand yesterday. That message contained evidence that much of the material for the German concrete works at Ypres came from Germany, and it is a fairly safe presumption, therefore, that it reached its destination via Holland. It is the duty of a neutral State to see that no action in its part, whether overt or otherwise, shall assist a belligerent in its war activities, and Mr. Balfour did well to warn the Dutch Government of the risks it incurs in not taking due precaution in a matter of this kind, the more so since Holland is among those nations which has guaranteed the perpetual neutrality of Belgium. We see that the Netherlands Government is again to investigate the matter, and with Mr. Balfour we can only hope that its inquiries will be of a rather more exhaustive character than has hitherto been the case.

**Recent Ordinances.**  
His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—Military Service, No 19 of 1917; Hongkong Police Reserve, No. 20 of 1917; Jury Amendment, No. 21 of 1917.

Subject to audit, the directors of Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, Limited, have decided to pay a dividend of 50 cents per share, transfer \$2,843.65 to credit of Typhoon and Floods Insurance Fund, write off Furniture Account \$683 and carry forward \$10,413.00 to new account.

Late last night absurd rumours were being circulated to the effect that there has been an armed robbery at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The Police have received no report of any such happening, and it would appear that a number of scaremongers spreading the report had added a little for the benefit of willing listeners who had heard of an armed robbery at West Point, mentioned elsewhere.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of 20 tael of prepared opium. Revenue Officer Wildon said he boarded a ship in Harbor and having made a search found the opium in defendant's box. He admitted it was his. This morning defendant denied that it was his, saying it belonged to a friend who had run away. A fine of \$1,000 was inflicted.

The following table shows the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of February 1918:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Feb. 1st,	6.50 a.m.	6.24 p.m.
" 2nd,	6.50	6.24
" 3rd,	6.49	6.25
" 4th,	6.49	6.25
" 5th,	6.49	6.25
" 6th,	6.48	6.26
" 7th,	6.48	6.26
" 8th,	6.47	6.27
" 9th,	6.47	6.27
" 10th,	6.46	6.28
" 11th,	6.45	6.29
" 12th,	6.45	6.29
" 13th,	6.44	6.30
" 14th,	6.43	6.31
" 15th,	6.43	6.31
" 16th,	6.43	6.31
" 17th,	6.42	6.32
" 18th,	6.42	6.32
" 19th,	6.41	6.33
" 20th,	6.40	6.34
" 21st,	6.39	6.35
" 22nd,	6.38	6.36
" 23rd,	6.38	6.36
" 24th,	6.37	6.36
" 25th,	6.36	6.36
" 26th,	6.36	6.36
" 27th,	6.35	6.37
" 28th,	6.34	6.38

A large number of Scottish residents enthusiastically celebrated the anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns, their national poet, at a dinner in the Hongkong Hotel last evening, under the auspices of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society. The room was nicely decorated, a large portrait of Robert Burns being hung at the back of the table at which the Committee were sitting. Daring dinner, capital music was supplied by the Hotel orchestra.

The Hon. C. E. Anton, President of the St. Andrew's Society, presided, and he was supported by Mr. A. G. Gordon (Past President), Lt. Col. John Ward, M. P., the guest of the evening, Major MacDonald (Past President), Messrs. R. M. Dyer, W. Nicholson, J. Reid, A. O. Lang, A. Ritchie, W. L. Leask, and many others.

A most characteristic feature of the dinner was the playing in of the haggis by Mr. Neil Drummond as piper, while the dish was carried by Mr. F. Souter, both of them being attired in the national garb. The toast of "The King" was enthusiastically honoured after the dinner.

The toast of "Robert Burns" was then submitted by the Chairman. He regretted the absence of Hon. Mr. R. Shevan, who would have made the speech of the evening. He could not hope to take his place. Poets, he continued, were born not made. Robert Burns was a born poet and an inspired one. Thomas Carlyle, although he had not much use for his poetry, thought that Burns was capable of doing almost anything. Burns was a student. He studied the works of his contemporaries, and he had a very retentive memory. He sung about birds and even a mouse, but he was also a great observer of human nature. He was a master of satire and he (the speaker) thought that had a great deal to do with the reformation of social conditions in his time. In some of his poetry there was a note of bitterness and he was rather down on lairds and dukes. He certainly had an independent view of life. Some of his early works were destroyed and even in some of his published works there was a great deal which was rather inferior. After all that mattered none; he left them some gems. Burns said that his great misfortune was that he did not have a proper sin in life. He thought Burns died a disappointed man but if he had seen how his memory was revered he would have died satisfied. Although possibly they could not overlook Burns' faults altogether, his faults were entirely obscured by the brilliance of the legacy he had left in song and poem (applause). Thus he was a great man and he hoped and believed that his memory would live through future ages. He asked them to drink to the immortal memory of Burns.

Mr. A. G. Gordon followed with a selection of Scottish humour which provoked a good deal of mirth. We gave two of the gems:—A small Scotch boy was summoned to give evidence against his father, who was accused of making a disturbance in the street. Said the Bilie, "Come, my wee mon, speak the truth and let us hear all ye ken about the affair." "Weel, sir," replied the lad, "d'ye ken Inverness Street?" "I do, ladlie," replied his Worship. "Weel, ye gang slang it and turn into the square, and cross the square." "Yes, yes," said the Bilie encouragingly. "And when ye gang across the square ye turn to the right, and up ino High Street, and keep on up High Street till ye come to a pump." "Quite right, my lad, proceed," said his Worship. "I know the old pump well." "Well," said the boy, with the most infantile simplicity, "ye may go and pump it, for ye'll no pump me!" "Wee Jamie McGilpin was a wee man, but quite an unmanageable. After worrying his mother all day, however, at last

brought him home. Then the mother thought she would catch him, but, on making the attempt, he escaped under the bed, a big four-footer, and got away at the farthest side, and, when Jamie's father came home from his work the mother insisted that he should bring Jamie, from under the bed. Before he began his supper, the father took off his boots and coat, and, going down on his hands and knees, began the search. It being very dark, he had to crawl along, stretching his hands out before him to seize the culprit when he caught him. Wee Jamie put out his hand at the same time, which came in contact with his father's. Said Jamie, "Is that you father? Is she after you too? Come in this corner, there's plenty room for us both."

Concluding, Mr. Gordon said:—Once a Scotsman, cornered with the miracle called Shakespere, said "Shakespere might have been an Englishman. We have evidence to the contrary; but he was clever and able enough to have been a Scotsman." Therefore our guest of the evening Colonel Ward, might be canoodled into joining the Brotherhood after that admission. Colonel Ward holds very high rank in His Majesty's Force and is a man whom to know is to respect. If you talk to him he would tell you in his modest way, that he is but a lowly labourer in the vineyard, and agrees with the sentiment expressed by our poet Burns that, "Rank is but the guinea stamp, a man's a man for a that," as I know he will show you later on in the evening.

Lieut Col. John Ward, M. P., said he had enjoyed the ceremonies of the evening. They had been celebrating the birthday and anniversary of a very remarkable man; a unique Scotchman. He was not exactly certain whether Burns was the kind of character on whom he could make an after dinner speech. Of course it was a misfortune for Burns to be born in Scotland, but it was very fortunate for Scotchmen that he was born there—(Laughter). He said that seriously, because he thought that had Burns been born in a greater country than Scotland he would have been a world's poet instead of a Scotch one. To-day Shakespeare was the poet of the world, Burns was probably the most remarkable man that literature had produced and yet how even Scotchmen sometimes failed to understand the spirit of the message he had left. He did not think anyone could appreciate Burns who did not himself belong to the class from which Burns sprang. He was the poet of the poor, the disinherited and down-trodden. He gave life to the poor in every part of the world. The ideas that he generated had a bearing on the conditions of the times in which he lived. Within two years of his death the great French Revolution broke out. He lived in medieval times and he was a living protest

himself did not see a living person against the conditions of the times in which he lived. He ventured to suggest that Scotsmen did Robert Burns a great serious injury when they looked upon him as anything but a great man, a world's man. They could not appreciate Burns unless they studied him. He did not see any reason why Englishmen, especially those representing the views in the social and political life he had, should not hold a meeting over that world-genius though he was a Scotchman. Englishmen refused to allow Scotsmen to claim him as theirs and theirs only. They should not allow the respectable middle-class to interpret Burns to them. Wherever there was passion; wherever there was wrong, wherever there were reaction, difficulties and obstacles in the path of human progress; Burns stood up for the people; whatever their colour and whatever their race. So far as he was concerned, though he was an Englishman, he said that Robert Burns was a world-genius. He would inspire any man and so long as English and Scotch were spoken he would have a place in the literature of the world.—(Applause)

Some excellent contributions were given during the evening by Messrs. E. Gray, Allan, Souter, Anderson, J. D. Logan, Fleming, J. Allan and Russell. The accompanist was Mr. G. Grumble.

The possibility, overshadowed by Mr. Balfour, of a Jewish King of Jerusalem may cause some heartburning among the numerous existing claimants to that title. In addition to the Sultan of Turkey, who is now out of the running, the Pope, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Spain and ex-King Manuel of Portugal all include "King of Jerusalem" among their official dignities—Exchange.

Another lawn tennis champion is on active service on the Western front. This is the brilliant American champion, R. N. Williams, who made so many friends at Wimbledon when he came over to fight for the Davis Cup. He lost his father on the Titanic. Very youthful in appearance, R. N. Williams has the endurance of a strong man, and he will no doubt give a good account of himself in war as he has in the peaceful battles on lawns.

The victories of General Allenby in Palestine have given a new interest to what is called "British Israelism." The late Queen Victoria (who was a great admirer of Disraeli, one of the few sons of Israel that ever became Prime Minister of England) was profoundly impressed by some of these ideas, and studied a chart which set out to prove that we were the direct inheritors of the Israelite tradition. She was particularly pleased that the Prince of Wales had the name David given to him, because of its Scriptural associations.

Says the *Pioneer* of Allahabad the newspaper, by the way, upon whose staff Kipling was employed as a reporter before he blossomed forth as one of the world's most remarkably literary geniuses) recently printed the following, which we have very much pleasure in reproducing:—"The assistance of the Press in helping any cause is so often accepted as a matter of course, necessitating no expression of thanks on anyone's part that the Fourth Estate may be excused perhaps for feeling gratified when its efforts are recognised, as they have been by Lady Chelmsford in the case of 'Our Day' activities, so promptly after the event. Her Excellency has taken the unusual course of addressing a special letter of thanks to each newspaper, declaring that 'the Press in India has been more than generous in helping the Central and Provincial Committees in the work on which they have been engaged for many weeks past, and personally I am deeply grateful for the valuable aid your Journal has given us all in our efforts to try to raise funds for the Red Cross and the troops in Mesopotamia.' I know well how much of our success has been due to the generosity and assistance of the Press."

A proposal to send part of the American fleet to Mediterranean waters seems at last to be under consideration by the Allied naval committee, says the New York *Evening Post*. There can be no doubt that Italy has suffered much from the U-boat pest. Therefore, any augmentation of the forces patrolling Mediterranean waters would greatly relieve her immediate necessities. On the other hand, there can be no question, in view of recent Admiralty reports, that all the American light cruisers and destroyers are needed in the Atlantic to secure the approaches to England and France. Divided, our navy would probably not be as effective in any one zone. And as between 'the two zones,' Mediterranean and Atlantic, it is absolutely vital, as far as we are concerned, that the latter be kept open. As for the other argument that the American fleet might give decisive aid in the capture of the submarine bases, Trieste and Pola, previous experience in this war proves that these are unable successfully to cope with modern land defenses. It is therefore highly improbable that either one of these harbors can be conquered from the sea, even with our ships helping. The fact will have to be faced that in all probability the decisive effort in the Mediterranean must await the progress of our shipbuilding plans.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

## THE WANCHAI AFFRAY.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

Sir,—Regarding the lamentable Green Street affair, it is apparent that the various disturbances in the local newspapers—principally in the form of leaders or leaderettes—are likely to create a wrongful impression amongst the general public, principally because of their pointed references to the fact that Inspector O'Sullivan and Sgt. Clarke were apparently unarmed, and the inference therefrom that arms were not supplied them. To infer anything of the sort is fair neither to the deceased officers nor to the Government.

The armchair critic is too apt to form his own opinion without real knowledge or experience, and articles written by such people are, at all times, likely to be harmful and extremely misleading. Therefore, as a police officer of some experience, I deem it necessary that the general public should be shown the true perspective of things and that wrongful impressions be removed.

The "job" which the late officers were performing, i.e. the searching of a suspected house, was, in itself, a very ordinary one for the average policeman. In the course of a year there are dozens of houses searched and in eighty per cent. of such searches the police draw blank. In most cases the information obtained is not definite, but a search is nevertheless made more or less on "spec".

Now, every police officer is armed, i.e. he has arms supplied him by the Government, but, experience has taught most policemen that it is only on exceptional occasions he need go armed to the teeth. The use of fire-arms has, at all times, to be exercised with caution, and no police officer cares to make himself ridiculous by the too promiscuous use of arms, especially in dwelling houses. That is not the policeman's way—at least the British policeman's. Seldom is serious trouble anticipated. The rule is otherwise, and the Green Street case proves it because it is an exceptional case which stands out by itself in the whole history of this Colony.

Does anyone for a moment imagine that these two unfortunate officers knew that they were to strike such a gang of ruffians, or believe that in the circumstances of the case arms would have saved their lives? Certain it is that no person, knowing anything of the daily work of a policeman, will believe anything of the sort. They went to search this particular house and had to use their hands for other purposes than holding revolvers. Probably, at their first entrance, everything appeared quiet and normal and, such being the case, revolvers, even had the officers possessed them, would not have been drawn. Everything being quiet, search would begin and the fact that both officers were found in the back cubicle showed that their search was in progress. It was whilst conducting this search, and whilst so occupied, that both men were so treacherously shot at and killed without warning. Neither I nor any other policeman will ever believe that the mere possession of arms—a whole arsenal of them—would have saved their lives.

They met their deaths through an unfortunate mischance and not from either carelessness, or inexperience, nor because they were unarmed, but because they were unfortunate enough to meet a gang of brutal and ruthless criminals to whom the killing of these two gallant officers was but a necessary incident.

There are risks to be borne in all trades and professions. Inspector O'Sullivan and Sgt. Clarke were policemen and both took the attendant risks of their profession. The question whether they were armed or unarmed is, therefore, as I have endeavored to show, one of little importance.

Yours truly,  
POLICEMAN.

Hongkong, January 25, 1918.

## RACING NOTES.

## A Busy Morning At Happy Valley.

As anticipated, there was plenty doing at Happy Valley this morning, races being sent for gallops almost continuously from the moment it was possible to see across the course until nearly nine o'clock. The closing of entries to-day gave the morning an importance, and as will be seen from the list of times below, many long distance gallops were given. There had been a little rain over night, but not sufficient to effect the "going." Both courses were used, the "o" and "i" in parenthesis indicating whether the gallop was over the outside or inside course. The times of seventy-seven ponies are appended:—

## Derby Ponies.

Mr. Nemesee's two derbies. Last half (i).—36.3/5; 1.10.

Tytam Chief. One and three quarters. (o).—40; 1.18; 1.51; 2.25; 2.59; 3.32 3/5; 4.7.3/5.

New Year. One Mile. (i).—38; 1.11.4/5; 1.48 3/5; 2.22.

Meadow Dablia. Mile and a quarter. (i).—34; 1.10 3/5; 1.47; 2.22; 2.54 2/5.

Wild Out and Gentle Cat. Mile and three quarters. (i).—41; 1.17.3/5; 1.54; 2.28; 3.2; 3.37; 4.12.

Finding Chief. Mile and a half. (o).—38; 1.14; 1.49; 2.25; 3.01.5; 3.34 4/5.

M-ybe. Mile and a half. (o).—44; 1.22; 1.55 2/5; 2.30; 3.5; 3.38.

Unique Dablia. Mile and a quarter. (o).—34; 1.5.3/5; 1.46; 2.22; 2.56 3/5.

Christmas Day. Mile. (i).—34.1/5; 1.8.2/5; 1.43 2/5; 2.17.

Grey Mouse. Mile and a quarter. (i).—37; 1.12; 1.47.2/5; 2.25; 3.00.

Salamanca. Mile and three quarters. (i).—43; 1.24 2/5; 2.3; 2.37; 3.18; 3.51.2/5; 4.23.

Conquest Dablia. Mile and a quarter. (o).—35 1/5; 1.12; 1.50 2/5; 2.27.2/5; 3.1.

Domino. Mile. (i).—36; 1.12.3/5; 1.49 3/5; 2.22.

Perseus Out and Siamese Cat. Mile and a quarter. (i).—41; 1.23; 2.3 2/5; 2.42; 3.14.1/5.

Baniam Dablia. Mile and a quarter. (o).—40; 1.13; 1.47.2/5; 2.21.4/5; 2.56.2/5.

Old Ponies. Yid. Mile. (i).—36; 1.11 3/5; 1.45; 2.22.

Australian Chief. Mile. (i).—35; 1.12; 1.48.3/5; 2.22.

Attraction Dablia. Mile and a quarter. (i).—36; 1.11 1/5; 1.49.1/5; 2.25; 2.57.3/5.

Coronet Dablia. Three quarters. (o).—35.2/5; 1.9; 1.42.

Osgow's Wolf. Mile and a quarter. (i).—36; 1.10; 1.46; 2.21 1/5; 2.55.

Star of Dawn. Mile. (i).—36.3/5; 1.15 2/5; 1.52.3/5; 2.25 2/5.

Spec. Mile. (o).—37; 1.13; 1.48; 2.22.

Perfection Dablia. Mile and a quarter. (o).—37; 1.14.3/5; 1.52.3/5; 2.29 1/5; 3.3.

Anticipation. Mile and a quarter. (o).—38; 1.15; 1.53.2/5; 2.30; 3.3.

King Dick. Last half. (i).—35.4/5; 1.12 1/5.

Ebony Pearl. Last three quarters. (o).—41.2/5; 1.20.2/5; 1.54 4/5.

Haggis. Mile and a quarter. (i).—41.3/5; 1.19.2/5; 1.57; 2.33; 3.5.4/5.

Second Violin. Herod and Diamond. Mile and three quarters. (i).—49; 1.28; 2.5; 2.42; 3.18; 3.53; 4.30.

Rock Mouse. Last three quarters of mile and quarter. (i).—37.2/5; 1.14; 1.48.

Osmondage. Last half. (i).—35.4/5; 1.12.1/5.

Marne. Mile and a quarter. (o).—35.2/5; 1.11; 1.47.2/5; 2.23.2/5; 2.57.

King Tom. One mile. (o).—43; 1.28; 2.7.4/5; 2.45 4/5.

Huntman. Mile and a quarter. (i).—45.2/5; 1.24; 2.4; 2.41; 3.14; 2/5.

Sunray Dablia. Mile. (o).—37.3/5; 1.13.2/5; 1.49; 2.23.1/5.

Rufus. Last half. (o).—34.2/5; 1.9.

Stanley Chief. Mile and a half. (o).—39; 1.17; 1.55; 2.32; 3.7.2/5; 3.41.1/5.

Glenrosa and Year. Mile and a quarter. (i).—37; 1.11 1/5; 1.46.3/5; 2.24; 3.1; and 3.5.2/5.

King Jim. Last mile. (o).—39.3/5; 1.17 2/5; 1.56; 2.31.3/5.

Donb. Mile. (i).—36; 1.12.3/5; 1.49.3/5; 2.22.

Sunstar Dablia and Sanctus Dablia. Mile. (i).—35; 1.11.3/5; 1.47.4/5; 2.21.2/5.

Ole Bill. Three quarters. (i).—38; 1.14; 1.47.2/5.

Shatin Chief. Mile and a quarter. (o).—37; 1.14; 1.52; 2.26.2/5; 3.1.

Mr. Stabb's sub. and Mr. Moron's sub. Mile and a quarter. (i).—42; 1.13.2/5; 1.56.2/5; 2.30.2/5; 3.4 2/5; and 3.8.

Kingsway and Temple B.F. Mile and a quarter. (o).—38; 1.14; 1.15 1/5; 2.25; 2.59.

Snuff Box and Puff Box. Mile. (o).—37; 1.12; 1.48.1/5; 2.22; 2.26.1/5.

Bubble Sand and Sporting Sand. Mile and a quarter. (o).—39.2/5; 1.16.3/5; 1.53; 2.27.3/5; 3.2.2/5; and 3.6 1/5.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## POULTRY.

## OUR HOUSE FED CAPONS

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ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST

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FLAVOUR---TRY THEM.



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H. RUTTONJEE &amp; SON,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

KONINKLYKE PAKET-VAART MAATSCHAPPI.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"S. JACOB"

having arrived from the above ports Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being loaded at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd February, 1918, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st February, 1918, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1918.

## SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

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Your overcoat desires gratified  
In our new stock of

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A smart looking overcoat made of  
a remarkably soft and light cloth.

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TELEPHONE 348

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ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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FORBROADWOOD  
PIANOS

NEW MODELS JUST RECEIVED.  
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS CLIMATE  
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RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

Burgundy Reserve per case (12 qts. duty paid) 24.00

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Claret Reserve " 12 qts. " 24.00

" " " " 24 pils. " 26.00

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135. Wine Merchants.  
Hongkong



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WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

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SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

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For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—  
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	ISuwa Maru Capt. Sakine T. 21,000	WEDNES., 13th Feb., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi and Yokohama...	Fushimi Maru Capt. Iriyama T. 21,000	WEDNES., 13th Mar., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe...	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimidzu T. 16,000	MON., 11th Feb., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Iyo Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500	WEDNES., 20th Feb., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Tango Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 13,500	FRIDAY, 15th Feb., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Colombo Maru Capt. Doki T. 8,000	MONDAY, 18th Jan.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda T. 10,000	SATURDAY, 2nd Feb.
SHANGHAI and Kobe...	Tenshin Maru Capt. Taniguchi T. 8,000	MONDAY, 28th Jan.
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).		

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SHIYO MARU	22,000	1st Feb.
PERSIA MARU	19,000	22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	9th Mar.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	22nd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000	6th April.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	16th April.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" will call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, AFRICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer.	Tons.
ARYO MARU	15,500
KIYO MARU	17,200
SEIYO MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.  
S.S. Arakan 1st Feb. S.S. Binsang 1st Feb.  
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.  
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.  
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.  
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—  
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## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

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JANUARY 27 &amp; APRIL 10, 1918.

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## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	26th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	29th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	31st Jan. at 3 p.m.
TIAO, W'WEI & CHEFOO Huichow		31st Jan. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong, January 26, 1918.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fastnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tilmancock	Amoy	in port	31st Jan.	Java
Tikini	Java	in port	2nd Feb.	Shanghai
Tiliwong	Java & M'sar	2nd Feb.	8th Feb.	Y'ham, Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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Telephone No. 1574.

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good accommodation for first Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.  
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.  
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)Steamships. Captain Leaving.  
Haihong... J. W. Evans... TUES., 29th Jan., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrall & Co.,  
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration),

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow, W'ngsang	Taisang	Sun., 27th Jan. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taisang	Tues., 29th Jan. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Koonshing	Fri., 1st Feb. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Fri., 1st Feb. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuehsang	Fri., 1st Feb. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 8th Feb. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow and independent offices.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaday, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Data. SHENTIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wafangdian and Chien.

Under Straits Government, Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to provide, on arrival at destination, passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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## SHIPPING NEWS.

Japanese Shipbuilding Enterprise.

Some two thousand people assembled at the Uruga Dockyard on December 18, to witness the launch of the Mechanicon Donzel, the first vessel to be built in Japan for the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes since the outbreak of the war and the largest merchant vessel launched from the Yard since its establishment twenty years ago. The new vessel, the keel of which was laid six months previously, is a steel freighter of 10,800 tons dead-weight, her dimensions being—Length, 145 ft. width, 58 ft. depth, 40 ft. Her estimated speed is 14 knots.

Equipment of Private Shipyards.

Mr. George Lambert, in the House of Commons, asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Shipping Controller whether all the private shipbuilding yards in the United Kingdom were fully equipped with labour and material for completing merchant ships to their utmost capacity. Mr. T. J. Macnamara, who replied, stated that private shipbuilding yards are not yet fully equipped with labour and materials. Greatly increased quantities of materials are, however, now being delivered in the shipyards, and the necessity for further labour now and as the material increases is engaging the attention of the department concerned.

Standardised Ships and Food Supply.

In the House of Lords recently, in the course of a discussion regarding food supplies, Lord Berosford said the whole question depended on the supply of tonnage. He believed we had only one-fourth of the standardised ships we thought we should have had by this time. The war should not be over until two or three millions of Americans were taken to France. Were the Government satisfied that they had got the tonnage necessary to make sure of the food of this country next spring? That was the danger time. He was certain that compulsory rationing would have to come, and the Government ought to have their scheme ready in good time. Lord Rhonda replied that notwithstanding the increasing scarcity of tonnage he was sanguine that there would be sufficient to bring over the necessary supplies. He did not fear a famine; it was scarcity of supplies the country would have to put up with. We should not lose the war by the action of the German submarines. He had a scheme of compulsory rationing now before the Cabinet, whether it would be necessary depended on public response to appeals made for voluntary rationing.

Ships Built in National Yards.

In the House of Commons, recently, Mr. George Terrell asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if he can state how the Government propose to run the ships constructed in the new national shipyards; is it proposed that they should be run after the war by the Government in competition with privately-owned ships, or are they to be sold to outside owners? Sir Leo Chiozza Money answered:—I am not aware of any reason for distinguishing between ships built in national shipyards and ships built for the Government in private shipyards, and it is not proposed to make any such distinction. Mr. Terrell asked how the Government proposed to run these ships after the war; were they to be run in competition with privately-owned ships, or were they to be sold to outside owners? Sir Leo Chiozza Money said:—Our present intention is that they should be run for war purposes. As to post-bellum conditions, that raises a very wide question, of which I must ask notice. Mr. Terrell:—The question is on the paper. Mr. Runciman:—Will you answer that part of the question which asks whether after the war the ships are to be run as privately-owned vessels or are to be sold? Sir Leo:—That is a question that demands and is receiving very serious attention from the Government. It is not possible for me to give an answer at the present moment. Mr. Terrell:—Then we may not have an answer? Sir Leo:—These post-bellum questions relating to new shipbuilding, as well as other questions relating to the reconstruction of industry are under consideration.

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OF 1918 INBRITISH COLUMBIA  
AND THE BEAUTIFUL  
CANADIAN ROCKIES

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Bathing—all within short distance of comfortable hotels and private homesyou can **Save real Money** if you  
DEFINITELY BOOK YOUR PASSAGE**NOW**

BY THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE

REGULAR SAILING TO VANCOUVER.  
For particulars regarding passage, fares, sailings and reservations of accommodation, and rates of fare and passage, apply to  
P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department,  
Phone 752.  
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## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO. LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 tons each.Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.  
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th, 1918.  
S.S. "ECUADOR" Feb. 27th.  
S.S. "COLOMBIA"

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &amp; Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,  
Apply to—  
Company's Office in  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.







1893.

## HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending February 2, 1893.)

## The Dollar.

January 26.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/3d.

## The Official Majority.

January 27.—In a leading article on the Unofficial question occurs the following:—"The time of endurance is now past; anomalous and irrational system of governing Crown Colonies by official majorities has been tolerated as long as its incongruities were smoothed over by officials possessed of tact; but sooner or later the end had to come, and that Hongkong is blessed with a motley selection of incapable nonentities whose every act and every word aggravates the natural evils of official government, the apathy of the people is gone, their small differences are following, and the unanimous voice of the civilised community—European, Chinese, Indian, and all others alike—is raised in denunciation of the system under which the money of the taxpayers is thrown away and the inheritance of their children pledged in advance at the dictation of men who know nothing and care but little about the Colony's capabilities or requirements, and who set in scornful and contemptuous defiance of the most earnest appeals and the most careful judgment of men who have for years devoted their lives to building up a trade in the Colony, whose interests in its welfare are almost incalculable, whose experience cannot be equalled, and whose strenuous efforts for the public welfare are always incessant."

## Kowloon Venture.

January 27.—This afternoon a small and select party visited the Charbonnages Company's new work in British Kowloon, the superintendent, Mr. Plant, doing the honours of the place with the utmost courtesy, explaining everything in fullest detail and adding information from his own extensive experience. He mentioned, *inter alia*, that quite a large number of *brigades* factories like the one he is now putting up are in active and profitable operation in the North of England and in Scotland, and that there is every reason to anticipate that the Kowloon establishment will be as satisfactory as these at Home, in which event it is intended ultimately to vastly augment the works, until in the end they have ten times the production power of the present factory.

## The Volunteers.

January 28.—Recruits for the Hongkong Volunteer force are coming in daily, though the full number required has not yet been made up. By Tuesday next 120 must answer the roll-call, or else the Colony will be saved the proposed heavy expenditure, and possibly threatened with a new military extortion which will have to be resisted tooth and nail.

## Captain Hodgins.

January 28.—We hear that Captain A. E. Hodgins, who commanded the Douglas Co.'s steamer *Thales* on the occasion of the rescue of the Bokhara survivors from the *Pescadore* in October last, has been presented by the local agent of the P. and O. Company, on behalf of the Directors, with a handsome gold watch and chain in recognition of his services on that memorable occasion.

## The Sugar Refinery.

January 30.—The enterprise and indomitable energy and perseverance of the famous "Taikoo" have long been a byword throughout the Far East, and notwithstanding the huge business Messrs. Butterfield & Swire already control, they are still going rapidly ahead. The Taikoo Sugar Refinery is the largest industrial enterprise in China; it is in fact, one of the largest refineries in the world, but it is not nearly big enough for B. & S. The huge works at Quarry Bay are to be greatly enlarged, and we learn that Messrs. John Swire and Son, of London, have arranged contracts for machinery which, when in working order, will enable the B. & S. to turn out four

## THE MURDER OF SERGT. JOHNSTONE.

## SAPPER BLUMFIELD DISCHARGED.

## No Hand Whatever in the Affair.

There was an unexpected turn in the case in which Sapper Blumfield, R. E., has been detained for a fortnight or so on a charge of murdering Lance-Sergeant Johnstone at Wanchoi, an application being made to Mr. J. B. Wood at the Police Court this morning for the discharge of the prisoner, which was agreed to.

Mr. T. H. King, Assistant Superintendent of Police, said he appeared to withdraw the charge against Sapper Blumfield. The Police did not propose to lead any evidence, because they believed Sapper Blumfield to be innocent of the crime. On the night of the occurrence he had, unfortunately, placed himself within the radius of the scene of the murder. He was also within the range of possible motives for the crime. From these two starting points, he became the subject of what he (Mr. King) could only describe as a chain of unfortunate coincidences. Before last Tuesday, Police enquiries had elucidated these coincidences. In regard to the other coincidences, Sapper Blumfield and Tuesday's events had produced other possibilities, which Police enquiries had developed to such a degree that the Police were able to state that Sapper Blumfield had no hand whatever in the murder of the late Lance-Sergeant Johnstone.

Mr. Crist, who, when Blumfield was arrested, was instructed on his behalf, said that on behalf of defendant he wished to say that defendant had been the victim of most unfortunate circumstances which had led to suspicions of his guilt. It was very satisfactory that these suspicions should have been proved to be entirely groundless. It was with great pleasure that he asked his Worship to discharge him without a stain on his character.

Mr. Wood, addressing Sapper Blumfield, said:—"It is a great pleasure for me to discharge you, after hearing the statements made. The police have acted quite properly in the matter. You stood remanded until Tuesday next, but, in view of the developments, the O.S.P. has come up before and asked me to discharge you. Nothing that has occurred reflects in any way on your character."

Sapper Blumfield:—Thank you, sir.

## PROPERTY SALE.

At his sale room yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. P. Lammer sold a number of valuable freehold properties, the following being the properties, buyers and prices realised:—

No. 1 Hill Road.—Chow Fook \$49,100.

No. 2 and 3 Hill Road.—Chan Shu Ming \$46,000.

No. 4 Hill Road.—Chan Shek Shan \$36,300.

No. 5 Hill Road.—Chow Fook \$37,800.

No. 410, 412 and 414, Des Voeux Road West.—Fung Sia Kai \$55,600.

No. 416, 418 and 420 Des Voeux Road West.—Fung Sia Kai \$59,600.

No. 422 and 424, Des Voeux Road West.—Fung Sia Kai \$58,700.

thousand tons of refined sugar per week. Only think of it. The buildings for this additional plant are already under construction, and are being hurried on with all possible despatch. In the very near future there will be quite a large township at Quarry Bay. Brave, Toah! Gang forward!

Licensing Matters.

January 31.—A meeting of Licensing Justices was held to-day. Or rather, Captain Hastings met himself, and unanimously resolved to sanction the transfer of the "Rose," Shamrock, and "Thistle" license from Weinberg junior to ditto senior.

## A GREAT CONJURER.

Horace Goldin, the famous conjurer opens a season at the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday. Speaking of a recent performance, the *Auckland Star* says:—

"The keynote to the performance of this well-known conjurer is its lightning speed and the completeness of the accessories to the performance. Mr. Goldin does the usual things in the stock-in-trade of the conjurer, but he does them in a manner that is different from other performers. He performs many of his tricks while another man would be explaining the preliminaries. He is a singularly deft worker, and his palm is the best we have seen. One very effective turn was the waving of gold fish apparently from the air. He first produced a huge glass bowl of water from apparently nowhere. Then he 'baited' a hook, swung the line two or three times over the orchestra, and when the hood returned to his hand there was attacked a lively gold fish, which, when thrown into the bowl of water, gave ample proof that it was alive. The production of flags from the air, ducks, rabbits, and pigeons from space or some equally unexpected receptacle, is as simple to this clever Russian as lifting a hat off its peg is to the ordinary person. He has several variations of the cabinet trick, one of the most spectacular being the passing of a young woman from one cabinet to another when the two were apparently separated by a thick sheet of plate glass. The trick is all the more effective as the plate glass is not entirely covered when the passing takes place."

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Balphs state:—

No. 2 Voluntary Aid Detachment.

Tuesday, January 29th.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, January 31st.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

No. 3 Voluntary Aid Detachment.

Monday, January 28th.—4.15 p.m. Recruit Drill.

Thursday, January 31st.—4.15 p.m. Recruit Drill.

No. 4 Voluntary Aid Detachment.

Thursday, January 31st.—1.20 p.m. Bandaging Practice.

Friday, February 1st.—4.20 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

"B" Section.

Monday, January 28th.—4.20 p.m. Bandaging Practice.

Tuesday, January 29th.—1.20 p.m. Squad Drill.

Thursday, January 31st.—4.20 p.m. First Aid Class.

Friday, February 1st.—1.20 p.m. Squad Drill.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. G. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Appreciation.

The Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police desires to commend to all ranks and units of the Police Reserve Force his deep appreciation and that of the Regular Police, of the respect and sympathy shown by the Police Reserve in connection with the recent loss of five of his officers, and further to state his thanks for their assistance throughout.

Armed Robbery.

A Chinese, living at 47, Des Voeux Road West, has reported to the Police that on the 25th inst., about 2 p.m., while in the house alone, two men forced their way in, armed with revolvers and daggers. They tied his hands behind his back to a clothes horse. They broke open three boxes, taking clothing valued at \$2.95 in money, in addition to a cash box valued 60 cents.

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders By Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

## LEAVE.

Sapper W. Lyle, Engineer Company, is granted 1 month's leave, from 31st January, 1918. Private J. J. Forster, "A" Company, is granted 1 month's leave, from 28th January, 1918. Private A. David, Mounted Section, is granted 1 month's leave, from 29th December, 1917. Loc. Corporal E. A. Perry is granted 10 days' extension of leave, from 30th January, 1918.

## TRANSFER.

No. 788 Private C. H. Cotton, Signalling Section, is transferred to the Engineer Company, dated 22nd January, 1918. No. 546 Sapper J. Johnston, Engineer Company, is transferred to "D" Company, dated 24th January, 1918.

COMMUNICATION DRILL. At Headquarters on Tuesday, 30th January, at 8 p.m. Officers and N.C.O.s of "A" and "B" Companies will attend. Other officers and N.C.O.s may attend if they so desire. Infantry Training 1914, Sections 1 to 35 will be practised.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COVERS. The following is the result of No. 8 Platoon at King's Park Range:—

Number exercised	28
Marksmen	1
1st Class shots	90
2nd Class shots	7
3rd Class shots	1
The averages were:—	
Practice	13 13.11
	14 30.6
	15 12.7
	16 19.7
	17 13.2
	18 10.7
	19 7.3
Company average	97.3

## LECTURE.

At Headquarters, Friday, 1st February, at 8 p.m. Subject, Map Reading and Field Sketching.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. E. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

## PARADES.

AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

Sunday, 27th instant:—

9.30 a.m. Left Half Company. Full parade.

Monday, 28th instant:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. D.R.F. Class and L. Gun detachment.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. D.R.F. Class only.

Tuesday, 29th instant:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Full parade.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Full parade.

Thursday, 31st instant:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. L. Gun detachment as detailed.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Layers' and Setters' class only.

Friday, 1st February:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Full parade.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Full parade.

Sunday, 3rd February:—

Right and Left Half Companies. Full Charge Practice at Belchers Battery. Parade at 9 a.m.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. BURNELL.

25th instant to 1st February:—

E. L. Manning nightly at Belchers and Lyceum. Parades as per Rosters posted at Headquarters.

Engine drivers at 5.45 p.m. Electricians at 6 p.m.

ORDERS HERE FOR DUTY.

Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Matthewman; Lyceum, Captain James; Stonecutters' Lieut. Stevenson.

## LECTURE.

A lecture on Musketry will be given by the Adjutant at Headquarters on 30th instant at 5.30 p.m. All N.C.O.s and men (other than Quarry Bay residents) not on first relief to attend. A lecture on Musketry will be given by the Adjutant at Taikoo Dock to Quarry Bay residents on 31st instant at 8.30 p.m. All N.C.O.s and men not on first relief to attend.

NOCTURNAL. N.C.O.s and men of Nos. 1 and 3 Sections, as notified by the Company Sergeant Major, will fire at King's Park Range on Sunday, 3rd February. Detail

of Belchers Beliefs for February, 1918 is posted at Headquarters.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

## PARADES.

"A" COMPANY.

Monday, 28th instant:—

4.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15 and 16, at King's Park Range. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 29th instant:—

4.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15 and 16, at King's Park Range. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Headquarters. Platoon drill. Dress, Drill order.

5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon, at Headquarters. Platoon drill. Dress, Drill order.

Wednesday, 30th instant:—

4.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15 and 16, at King's Park Range. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

## "B" COMPANY.

Monday, 28th instant:—

5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, at Kowloon Docks. Platoon Drill. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 31st instant:—

4.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15 and 16, at King's Park Range. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 1st February:—

4.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15 and 16, at King's Park Range. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m. No. 7 Platoon, at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

## MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

ORDERS FOR ALL PARADES CLEAN RIFLES WITH POUCHES.

Monday, 28th instant:—

5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks. Nos. 1 and 2 guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Queen's Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 30th instant:—

5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Guns only.

Thursday, 31st instant:—

5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend, Ptes. Logan, Mekers, Pinguet, Field and Stapleton.

Friday, 1st February:—

5.10 p.m. Parade at Headquarters for N.C.O.s only.

## MOUNTED SECTION.

Tuesday, 28th instant:—

5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 31st instant:—

5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

## SIGNALLING SECTION.

Monday, 28th and Thursday, 31st instant:—

5.15 p.m. Left Half Section (except those who have not completed T.E.T.) at Headquarters. Signalling practice.

Dress, Clean fatigue.

Wednesday, 28th and Friday, 1st Feb:—

5.15 p.m. Right Half Section and those of Left Half who have not completed Tests of Elementary Training, at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Sergt. Meade will attend on 30th inst.

## STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.

Tuesday, 28th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. 5.30 p.m. Band at Headquarters.

## RECRUITS.

Monday, 28th instant:—

5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergeant Edmonds and Meade. Dress, Drill order.

Friday, 1st February:—

5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergeant Edmonds and Meade. Dress, Drill order.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

## GRESSION STREET FUND.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—I have the honour to request you to kindly give publicity to the fact that, with the permission of the Chairman of the Hongkong Club, the Hon. Mr. Holyoak, the Police Reserve has opened a subscription list in that Club, on the suggestion of many of its members, for the purpose of raising a fund for the dependents of the five Police Officers who met their deaths in connection with the recent Gresson Street fighting.

With the permission of the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Police Reserve is further authorised to receive subscriptions from such members of the general public as may desire in this manner to pay a tribute to the memory of these officers. Such subscriptions should be addressed to:—Mr. T. F. Hough, Police Reserve Headquarters, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

These subscriptions will be individually acknowledged by printed receipts signed by Mr. Hough, Assistant Superintendent of Police (R.) or the undersigned.

Yours etc.,

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.), Hongkong, Jan. 26, 1918.

## "D" COMPANY.

Monday, 28th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, on Murray Parade Ground. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Sergeant Osberry and Corporal Grimes will attend.

Friday, 1st February:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, on Murray Parade Ground. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches. Sergeant Osberry and Corporal Grimes will attend.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—

Septuagesima Sunday, 27th January, 1918. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Feriat. Venite: Hine. Psalm: Beethoven, Beethoven, Beethoven. Te Deum: Woodward, Smart, Turle. Benedictus: Garrett. Hymns: 225, 33. God Save the King. Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Feriat. Psalms: Turle, Goss, Turle and Purcell. Magnificat: Smart. Nunc Dimittis: Kelsey, (3rd morning). Hymns: 226, 489, (T. 597) 82. N.B.—Psalm 126 verses 1, 2 & 7, in union. Psalm 127 verses 1 & 2, in union. Psalm 128 verses 1, 2 & 7, in union. Psalm 129 verses 1, 2, 5 & 6, in union. Psalm 130 verses 3, 4, 7 & 8, in union. Psalm 131 verses G.P., in union.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—

Sunday, Services Jan. 27th Morning 11. Evening 6. Preacher Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—

Sunday January 27, 1918. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Paddar Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchoi.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Olden.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ, Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

The Police Funerals.

We have received from Ah Fong a number of photographs of the funeral of the victims in the Wanchoi firing.



## DEATH.

O'SULLIVAN.—At No. 7 Police Station, on the 26th inst., Margaret (Peggy) the dearly beloved child of Inspector and Mrs. P. O'Sullivan, aged 2½ years.

## OUTRAGES ON THE YANGTZE.

American Gunboat Fired Upon by Chinese.

The North China Daily News of the 21st instant says:—Capt. Brooks, of the U. S. gunboat Villalobos, senior American naval officer here, late on Friday night received a wireless report from Lieut. Roberts of the U. S. gunboat Monocacy telling an occurrence on the Yangtze that at any other time than the present would tend to create a tense situation between China and the United States. As it is, the American Government will no doubt make strong representations to China.

Lieut. Roberts reported that as the Monocacy was proceeding towards Ichang from Hankow she was fired on by an entrenched body of Chinese about 50 miles above the entrance to the Tungting lake. The fire was returned by the gunboat and the Chinese troops silenced. One man was killed and another injured on board the Monocacy, which at once returned to Hankow to report and to bury the dead man, Chief Yeoman H. L. O'Brien. The injured man is a seaman named Donnelly, but his injuries are not reported as serious.

## Attack in Broad Daylight.

The Monocacy was fired on in broad daylight—at nine o'clock in the morning—January 17, and there can be no acceptable excuse that she was mistaken for any other craft as she could plainly be recognised as man-of-war as far as she might be visible. The river channel runs close to the bank at many places and it is probable that the ship was fired on at close range. Rifle-fire was opened on the ship without warning from a body of several hundred men, and nearly a hundred bullets struck her. Yeoman O'Brien fell with the first volley.

The gunboat immediately returned the fire heavily, silencing the fire ashore; she then returned to Hankow. Apparently Lieut. Roberts did not ascertain whether the attackers were regular army men of either North or South, or a body of irresponsible bandits.

The firing on river steamers in the Upper Yangtze has occurred with such frequency of late as to give expression to the comment in Shanghai yesterday that Lieut. Roberts would have been supported if he had gone farther than he did, ignoring the fact that technically he had no right to land, had grounded his vessel and sent his men ashore. Had he done this and inflicted severe punishment, he could have ascertained beyond all doubt the identity of the firing body.

## Fire Returned by Woodlark.

A day or two before the firing on the Monocacy, the I.C.S. Kiangwo, also bound upstream, was fired on at the same point, a place called Kiangli, in spite of the fact that she was being conveyed by H. M. S. Woodlark. The British gunboat also returned the fire, but according to the reports the Monocacy later inflicted severe punishment. A number of bullets struck the Kiangwo, but there were no casualties. On the previous voyage, however, the Kiangwo was fired on at Kiangli when a Chinese passenger was severely injured, hence the convoy. This information was received yesterday by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the telegram adding that the Kiangwo, on arrival at Ichang, was being detained there by the military, which on the face of it makes the matter even more serious. The same message reports that the Monocacy's casualties were one killed and two wounded.

The O.N.S. Kian was also fired on earlier last week.

## RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

## A Mutiny in France.

The following account of mutiny among the Russian troops in France is taken from the Manchester Guardian of November 20, which states that the matter is drawn from the official report, presented by the Russian Military Mission in France to the Provisional Government, and recently published by the Provisional Government in the Russian press:

Soon after the revolution had broken out in Russia, there appeared in Paris a number of newspapers of the most extreme views. These papers reached the Russian troops in France, and there began a frantic Maximalist propaganda. So it was not surprising that a serious agitation sprang up among the troops, which vented itself in unpleasant hostility towards their officers. Finally, a mutiny broke out.

On the order of M. Kerensky, Minister of War, Commissary Rapp proceeded to the Russian troops on May 18. He reviewed the different units, and made some changes in their organisation. But the ferment continued, none the less. It was conducted by the "Regimental Committee No. 1" which began to publish bulletins of a Leninist character. On June 18, Russian troops from different encampments assembled at the camp of La Courtine, and here there began a series of meetings, in which Regiment No. 1 and its leading lights assumed the principal roles. The "Detachment Committee," which had been formed of the most experienced soldiers, opposed as much as it could the work of disorganisation upon which Regiment No. 1 had embarked, and worked to calm the men's minds and to reinstate a respect for discipline.

A meeting of Regiments Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6, however, passed a resolution deposing the "Detachment Committee," and at the same time the First Brigade refused to go on manoeuvres, explaining that it was useless to go through exercises when they had decided not to fight any more.

Later, the dispute between the First and Second Brigades threatened to develop into a bitter conflict. The soldiers of the Second Brigade insisted on being separated from the mutineers of the First Brigade, and threatened to leave the camp if their demands were not conceded. That is why Gen. Zankovitch, arriving with Commissary Rapp, ordered the soldiers who obeyed the Provisional Government to leave the La Courtine camp, taking their equipment with them.

This order was executed on June 25, and only those soldiers who refused to obey the Government remained in the camp. The extremely malevolent attitude of these men to their officers obliged Gen. Zankovitch to remove the officers from the camp, and he left there only a few men, who were charged to look after the administration. On M. Rapp's initiative, political envoys visited the La Courtine camp several times, in order to bring the soldiers to a better view of things, but all efforts were in vain. Even MM. Roussanoff, Goldinberg, Erlich, and Smirnov, the delegates of the Soviet, were received with hostility.

Finally, Gen. Zankovitch was advised from Petrograd that it was not intended to bring back the Russian troops, stationed in France, and that it was urgent that order should be re-established among them, even if it was necessary to have recourse to armed force. He went to La Courtine, and posted up a notice to that effect, enjoining the troops to put down their arms and to go to Clairvaux. This order was obeyed by only 2,500 men, who left La Courtine. The others, 8,600 in number refused to obey.

Then further measures were resorted to in order to bring the mutineers to their senses. Their rations were reduced to a suitable allowance. Their pay was suspended. French sentries barred the roads leading to the neighbouring towns. Such measures dismayed the rebels, but at the same time they only increased the influence of the agitators scattered among them. They assaulted the French soldiers. They kept under arrest for six hours a

## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of January 25, as follows:—

Lung Chai-kwong's troops are greatly active at the western part of Kwangtung. After occupying Yachow they erected over twenty strongholds along the important places at Sun On Po and Ping Kong to prepare for fighting with Sun Hsiang-yang's Army, which arrived at Ko Ohow from Canton. Chak Wong, the Resident Defence Commissioner of Shih Hing, has telegraphed asking for gunboats to defend the lower part of the West River. In view of the activity of Lung's troops at Ko Ohow the Canton Government has hurried the various armies in Canton to start immediately. The expeditionary forces to fight against Fokien, deciding originally to leave for Fokien on the 26th inst., have changed their plan and decided now to use the same forces for attacking Lung's troops. It is stated that they will leave Canton for Hoohow to-morrow. Ngai Pong-ping, the Captain Superintendent of Police of Canton, has been appointed by the acting Tsohuan, as Commander in Chief of the southern direction of the expeditionary army to fight against Lung's troops. He has also been ordered to lead all his army to start for Yung Kong as soon as possible. His army is stated will probably leave Canton on the 28th inst.

Latest information to hand states that the Yau Ping District has been taken by Lung Chai-kwong's troops.

A telegram has been received from Tam Hoo-ming, the Commander-in-Chief of combined forces at Hanoi, to the effect that the negotiation of peace between South and North has been severed. He has ordered a general attack upon Yachow on the 22nd inst.

## War Comforts.

The Ladies Working Party of Union Church has sent two cases this month to Amara, Mesopotamia, containing—565 rolled bandages, 35 suits of pyjamas, 181 shirts, 14 vest, 166 pairs of socks, 69 mufflers, 19 pairs of mittens, 14 helmets, 16 pairs of knee caps, 23 wool caps, 7 trench sweaters, 38 milk covers, 101 handkerchiefs, 6 eye bandages, 6 pairs of slippers, 14 scrubbers, 12 mops; also 98 mufflers to local troops.

French officer and two non-commissioned officers who had been ordered by the French authorities to post up a telegram from the Generalissimo in the camp. On August 19 Gen. Zankovitch made a final appeal to them to put down their arms, but in vain.

On September 1, their provisions were stopped, but they had taken care to prepare a big reserve for this contingency. The next day Russian artillery took up allotted positions, and an ultimatum was delivered to the camp committee under a threat to open fire in the camp if they did not lay down their arms before 10 a.m. on September 3. No notice was taken of the order, and in due course the artillery opened fire. The rebels were warned that the fire would be intensified if they continued to resist. In the night 180 men gave themselves up. On the 4th of September, after about thirty shells had been dropped on the camp, the rebels waved white flags and came out, throwing down their arms. By the evening 1,300 had given in. They were taken in charge by French troops.

On September 5 an intense artillery fire was opened on the camp. The mutineers—of whom 150 still remained—replied with a violent machine-gun fire, but by September 6 the whole camp was occupied. The Russian losses were eight killed, and forty-four wounded. The French casualties were one killed and one wounded. Of the Russian loyal troops one was killed and five wounded.

In the course of disarming the rebels 21 arrests were made. Then the rebels were formed up in battalions of two, composed of the agitators' elements, were sent to Bourg, the other to the Isle of Aix. The others will remain at La Courtine until the end of the inquiry ordered by the Provisional Government.

## WOMEN OF THE ARMY.

## Workers in France.

The special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writes, as follows:—

At the Base in France.—Driving rain swept the quay as the grey-painted transport came alongside, and in their turn, after men from the Home-land and Overseas had passed off by groups, a trim contingent of keenly interested girls lined up on the rodden deck. From her place among the officers who were detailed in connection with the disembarkation came forward a lady with an orange armband and some cryptic letters, denoting her as Draft Receiving Officer, round the sleeve of her heavy overcoat; and between her and the lady who had brought over the draft a few laconic sentences were exchanged. The women, wearing khaki uniform, brown hats, and serviceable brown shoes, promptly picked up the suit-cases in which they were carrying their kit and belongings, swung down the gangway, and briskly formed up again in double line. There was a very brief inspection, and in a few minutes they were marching out, in face of the fierce squalls that blew round the sheds of the docks and the mud that alternated with the railway metals.

In such manner, with only the difference of weather more or less favourable, hundreds of women for weeks past have been arriving almost daily in France. They are the companies who are forming the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps—a great and notable reinforcement of British resources already, and destined to contribute a powerful addition to the gathering strength by which victory final and complete is going to be won.

The quiet arrival is entirely characteristic of the spirit and purpose of a scheme whose full meaning is far from being understood even by those who claim to know something below the surface of what is conveniently designated "the women's movement." Women have, of course, belonged to the Service in the past, and the honoured names of the members of the Imperial Nursing Service appear in every Army List. But here, for the first time, are enrolled the women who are to bear their share in the labours undertaken by the Royal Engineers, the Army Service Corps, the Ordnance and the Paymaster's branches. It has been my privilege, as one of the first little party of women permitted by the War Office to go to France as Special Correspondents, to see not only what women are doing already there, but also, through the courtesy of members of the General Headquarters Staff, to be enabled to form some estimate of the even greater fields that are opening out for them.

## The General System.

There is no occasion to recall at any length the story of how the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps has come into being, or to devote space to the conditions of service or pay. Pioneer work had been done by the Women's Legion when the Department of National Service made a much wider call for feminine labour, and held out the prospect, alluring to every patriotic woman, of enrolment for France. When the rather unfortunate experiment housed at St. Ermin's came to an end, the Ministry to Labour took up the task of recruiting women upon a broader basis, which even yet, it would seem, is not sufficiently far reaching if the growing calls from across the Channel are to be met. No till one has actually seen the magnitude of the daily task by which the fighting men are fed, equipped, and sustained with all the essentials for the mighty task yet to be done, can one grasp the urgent necessity of the appeal to every woman to come forward and take up her own part in it.

Now, to take those women, young, eager, and certainly the average attraction and charms of their sex, and often very much more, away from the care of good homes, and to drop them down where their work, side by side with that of men, is needed, was an enterprise that demanded very unusual qualities and perceptions. For

nately, a woman possessed of these was at hand. She herself achieved her medical degree after an exceptionally brilliant university course, and she has called to her assistance a number of women who can take up the diverse details of the organising work. The time has not yet come to speak individually of those who are responsible for the well-being and care of the thousands of women who have come or are coming to France. It must suffice here to say that the distinguished lady now Chief Controller, who has her own definite status in the military administration in France, has left a great post in the world of science, and that the habit of accuracy of detail she has acquired in scientific pursuits is proving no less valuable in her new sphere.

Each large centre or district in which the members of the Women's Army are working has its Area Controller. Next in rank come the Unit Administrators, and there are also grades like those of assistant Administrators whose duties correspond with those of a quartermaster. The "forewoman" is the equivalent of a sergeant, for no actual military titles are employed. On the other hand, the device of a circle of laurel leaves surrounding the letters W.A.A.C., the badges of the Fleur de Lys and Tudor rose, indicative of rank, as well as of the buttons, are of official issue, and their use by people not entitled to wear them would be an offence. The administrators include a number of women from the public schools and the universities, and represent a fine type of modern English womanhood.

As to the rank and file, all grades are both found and still wanted. The admirably-trained parlourmaid is finding full scope for her "deftness in officers' messes"; the proficient cook begins to think in terms of hundreds of pounds of flour and pounds of mixed spice. For the girl clerk, as will be shown later, some specialising may be required. All the women enlist for a year or the duration of the war, whichever may be the longer period, and they will get a fortnight's leave in twelve months, though there are special concessions that can be made for domestic reasons, or in the case of a married member, to meet her husband should he come home on leave from one of the other fronts. No woman having a husband serving in France is brought out here. In every way the idea of the women's military status is fostered, and a very few days should anyone try to assume some little frippery with her uniform, the public spirit around her soon impresses it upon her that it is not a soldierly addition. With that as the prevailing influence, the new standard of surroundings is accepted willingly.

## Tents and Quarters.

Large numbers of women are wanted to deal with the arrival and forwarding of incalculable masses of stores. Hence, in the vicinity of the Bases it has been necessary to find accommodation for them. As a result, several of the pensions and summer hotels have been requisitioned, and these have not called for great structural alterations in fitting them for the new demands. At one place, very gay and popular indeed in pre-war days, there is quite a little colony of such billets. In the sleeping apartments from two to four beds have been arranged. The salon makes a recreation hall; in the dining-room the rearrangement becomes an easy matter. With some coloured prints for the walls, gay tissue paper shades for the lamps, a few vases of autumn flowers, and here and there a flag of the Allies, cheery and homelike a fit of it is quickly created, which the girls highly appreciate.

But the women are needed also at base camps, as well as at stations on the lines of communication. In such cases they must be housed in huts, and directly these are reached you are in the typical atmosphere of this new base. There are camps of huts for as small a number as thirty, and there are others coming to completion that will accommodate 500. In the smallest of these centres the women are usually "signallers," which in military meaning indicates that they are concerned with the despatch of messages, telegraphic or tele-

phonic. Two types of hut are employed—namely, the ordinary pattern with its straight walls and sloping roof, and the Nissen, which has a semi-circular form, and is usually of wood, covered with corrugated iron. This latter makes for economy of time and material in construction, but from the feminine point of view in its earlier manifestations had the drawbacks of having no place on which a mirror could be fixed did not lend itself amenable to the placing of pegs on which to hang clothes, and sent everyone out into the centre way between the cots in order to dress. But the Chief Controller enlisted the sympathies of the Royal Engineers over such variable problems as these; and in result some remarkable evolutions have been brought about that have modified all these objections. After actual experience of having slept in a Nissen hut, one can say that they are warm, airy, and comfortable.

## Life in Camps.

Of course, the dormitory system has been a necessity, for in no other way could hundreds and even thousands of women be accommodated. But in all cases there is excellent privacy in the "ablation block"—the "Ablution Department," as a Sergeant R.E. was wont to describe it—in the bath and dressing cubicles. Each girl has a camp bed and good mattress, with four Army blankets. Sheets are a luxury that cannot be permitted on account of laundry limitations. Individual tastes for pretty surroundings soon assert themselves, and the different huts, holding from eight to sixteen beds each, may come out in rivalry as to window curtains or the creation of friezes of picture postcards. The mess-room had only bare tables and benches, and is perhaps the most barracks-like hut of all, but the sitting room hut, with its stove, folding chairs, writing table, books, magazines, and flowers, is of much more homelike character.

Each camp has its due complement of cooks. Army rations are drawn by the assistant administrator, and naturally much depends upon her as to the use made of them. In the diet-table of a particular camp, breakfast always includes either fried bacon, boiled ham, rissoles or mince, in addition to the tea, bread-and-butter, and preserves. Dinner always had either roast or boiled beef or a savoury stew, with bread or rice puddings, stewed fruit, or baked apples; while supper presented various possibilities in soup, Welsh rabbit, cheese, or tasty dishes, with tea. All the groceries supplied are of Army standard qualities, and good bread, much whiter than at home, and sufficient sugar are regularly available.

"Routine orders" are reduced to a minimum, though those due to local circumstances may sometimes sound quaintly. There is one very large camp at which a prominently displayed notice runs: "The practice of climbing over or through railway trucks and of crossing railway lines is undesirable, as it hinders French shunting operations, and must be discontinued."

## Hours of Recreation.

If military discipline enters into work and surroundings it can be relaxed over recreation, and then, indeed, there are hilarious hours. To be invited to a camp dance or concert is a privilege to be coveted, for it is on these occasions that the men friends newly made at work or office, or the chums and sweethearts of peace time, can be asked. Refreshments have to be provided, and the preceding evenings witness much planning of ways and means. It does not always happen as in one authentic instance when the sergeants of an Australian camp near by came to the girls' dance. Three N.O.O.s, gallant in all senses, arrived, bringing two enormous pens of bethlike dimensions filled with a wonderful fruit salad, the composition of which was one of their special sources of pride. Nowhere may you see better or more animated dancing, enjoyed with a zest that is good to watch, while in an interval some sweet-voiced girl sings a charming ballad. Perhaps, too, O'Grady's Drill will be done, in which no order has to be obeyed unless it is given in the words of the name. Hence, when a dapper little figure, in her khaki

## "DRINKS ALL ROUND."

## A General on "Treating."

Bangalore, December 20.—General H. A. Iggulden, Commanding the Bangalore Brigade, to-day held a meeting of civil and military residents to discuss the question of "treating" in deference to the express wish of the Commander-in-Chief conveyed in the following circular:—

"The Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that it would be to the advantage of all were the practice of 'treating' at clubs and public places discontinued. He realises that there would be difficulties in this, but he thinks that they could be met by influencing public opinion to regard such a practice as peculiarly unworthy of the nation in a time of war. Some years ago, by mutual consent, bars were abolished in all clubs in one division of the Army. The Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that a similar arrangement could be concluded in all garrisons stationed in India the practice of 'treating' would disappear."

The Hon. Mr. Cobb, General Sir Arthur Phayre, Sir Alfred Bourne, Sir Leslie Miller, Colonel Rivett-Carnac and many others had written to General Iggulden, approving the effect to abolish the practice in Bangalore.

General Iggulden said that "treating" had practically ceased in military messes, where it was now considered bad form, and was certainly discouraged by commanding officers. But there was need to go beyond those centres if that example was to have any general effect in the cantons. The problem was beset by more obvious difficulties and the case was not one that could be dealt with by order, although "treating" was now a public offence in England and punished as such. Many of the letters he had received reflected the opinion that it was not advisable to close down the bars in public places, and his own view was that some league for the suppression of the practice by influential example would meet the situation, the members pledging themselves not to "treat" during the period of the war. It was not necessary to say that they would not "treat" their own guests, but just to stop "treating" on the well-known "have a drink" principle. If senior officers set their faces against it, leaders of opinion in the station would see the force of such an example, and it would soon die out as very bad form.

Many civil and military officers took part in the subsequent discussion, and a circular was drawn up outlining the objects of a Bangalore Non-"Treating" League, to be subscribed to by all those who were willing during the period of the war to give up "treating" and generally to discourage the practice. It was proposed that the circular be sent to all clubs, institutes and other places with public bars.

Colonel Mann Macoe moved an amendment that the subscribers' obligations did not apply to bona fide hosts or guests. He referred to the practice of "standing rounds of drinks" and the signing of "chits," and how badly the habit grew on fresh young officers to whom the facility for obtaining credit in such circumstances was very objectionable. The motion was carried by twenty-one votes to nine.

ranges the men before her and calls, "O'Grady says 'Eyes front!' " "O'Grady says 'Form four!' Mark time!" There will be rows of laughter as overalls corporals and surprised sergeants have to fall out for having failed to observe that the last command was not to be followed. With some paper masks, some simple disguises, there is no end to the fun of an evening, and perhaps ingenuity has never gone farther than the evolution of the costumes for a troop of Pierrots in a lonely and isolated little camp from the brown and yellow cotton coverings of artillery screens. Very rightly, indeed, in this recreative side encouraged and helped by the "one administrator" as an aspect of camp life that is quite indispensable.



# DAIRY FARM NEWS.



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CAN

Supply Suitable Provisions for your

**TABLE.**

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

**A SPECIALITY**

for

**SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.**

WE PUT UP

**CORNERED BEEF AND PORK**

IN KEGS OR CASKS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.



## DEATH OF MR. T. E. KEBBEL.

Journalist and Friend of Disraeli.

Mr. Thomas Edward Kebbel, the veteran journalist and author, and a close personal friend of Disraeli, died recently at Little Peabling, Chesham Bois, in his 91st year.

The third son of the Rev. Henry Kebbel, vicar of Wistow and Kilby, Leicestershire, he was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, where he was a boarder, and at Oxford, first at Exeter College and afterwards at Lincoln, where he was an exhibitioner, and graduated with a second in "Græcs" in 1849. He then came to London to read for the Bar, but difficulties intervened and it was not until 1882 that he was called by the Inner Temple. For many years he held the office of Receiver of Fines for the Treasury, to which he was appointed by Lord Beaconsfield, but journalism was his profession, and his introduction to it began in 1855 when he joined the press, an organ of the Tory Party, to the cause of which Mr. Kebbel remained a staunch adherent all his life. But he found journalism hard and unremunerative work, until in 1873 he joined the Standard, on the staff of which he continued as a political leader writer for many years. While writing mainly on politics he also wrote freely on sport and rural life, to which he was keenly attached from his boyhood; indeed he was always a countryman at heart. He was an occasional contributor to the Times which has published letters from him quite recently.

In politics he owed much to his training and direct inspiration to Disraeli, with whom he was on terms of confidential friendship. He was introduced to Disraeli in 1858, and from 1859 onwards he saw a great deal of him, visiting him constantly in London and at Hughenden, and getting to know him as intimately as was possible only to a very few. Lord Rowton told him that it was intended by Disraeli that Mr. Kebbel and Lord Berrington should write his life, but written instructions to that effect were never discovered.

At one time Mr. K. bel was a facile writer of Latin verse, and some of his translations of Tennyson have been published. A rather disastrous controversy into which he fell with H. A. J. Munro in *Macmillan's Magazine* is still remembered by those who care for such things. Mr. Kebbel had rashly criticised on the grounds of taste Munro's privately printed version of Gray's "Elegy," to which he preferred the old-fashioned rendering by Gilbert Wakefield. Munro's answer was characteristic and annihilating. After Kebbel had admitted Wakefield's line, "Ad tumuli fauces ducti honorisiter," Munro showed that so far from representing Gray, it could only mean "the path of public office leads to jaws of a billock."

Mr. Kebbel also did a good deal of biographical and historical work, including lives of Beaconsfield, Lord Derby, and Oranby, a collection of Beaconsfield's speeches, "Essays on History and Politics," and history of Tory Administrations. A successful study of country life and ways was his *Agricultural Labourer*. He was no mean sportsman; his happiest reminiscences were those of hours spent with dog and gun. In 1911 he published an interesting volume of recollections, *The Battle of Life*, a record mostly of his early struggles, of his school and college days, and of sport in Leicestershire, Wiltshire, and elsewhere. It is a good picture of a man whose life has long passed away, and reminds one vividly in places of Thackeray. For instance, Mr. Kebbel was once "hubbled" by a living counterpart of Mr. Moss, of Curzon-street; he could remember old Merchant Taylors' School in Suffolk-lane with sympathy and gratitude; and he reproached himself, perhaps rather harshly, for not taking a better class at Oxford, although he read with Mark Pattison.

## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

To-day's Closing Prices	STOCK	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915.		1916/7.		Last Dividend and Date
					Highest	Lowest	Highest to Date	Lowest to Date	
	<b>Banks.</b>								
b. 1625	H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845	Sept.	785	May	820 545
	<b>Marine Insurance.</b>								
b. 4300	Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	59	427	Sept.	340	Jan.	426 290
n. 1115	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	£5	180	April	145	Jan.	180 100
b. 1760	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	15,438	\$250	100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	1005 730
n. ex 73 2205	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	280	Dec.	200	Jan.	300 190
	<b>Fire Insurance.</b>								
b. 1126	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163	Aug.	127	April	168 121
b. 1310	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	420 290
	<b>Shipping.</b>								
b. 178	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104	Dec.	28 1/2	Mar.	137 70
s. 117 1/2	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	23 1/2	May	19	Dec.	24 17
sa. 1158	Indo-China (Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)	60,000	\$5	all	172	Dec.	62 1/2	Jan.	241 119 1/2
b. 133 1/2	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	\$1	all	117	Dec.	80	Dec.	186 87
	<b>Refineries.</b>								
b. 122 1/2	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	68	Oct.	54	Aug.	55 32 1/2
b. & sa. 130	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	94 1/2	June	75 1/2	Jan.	120 86 1/2
n. 534	Malayan S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P.80	all	39 1/2	Oct.	23	July	41 28
	<b>Mining.</b>								
b. 38 1/2	Kailan Mining Administration	1,000,000	\$1	all	134	Sept.	80	Jan.	146 82
b. 2240	Reub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	210,000	\$1	all	41				29
s. 230 1/2	Tromp Mines Ltd.	160,000	\$1	all	35 1/2	April	30 1/2	Dec.	40 26 1/2
s. 23 1/2	Ural Caspian	786,666	\$1	all	440	Mar.	240	Jan.	335 170
n. 27 1/2	Oriental Con. Min. Co. Ltd.	429,890	G. \$10	all	25 1/2	Dec.	32 1/2	Mar.	42 1/2 25 1/2
sa. 196	Dock & Harb. (London & S.E.)	60,000	\$50	all	43 1/2	April	25 1/2	Jan.	38 1/2 23 1/2
b. 1330	H.K. & W.D. Co. Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	429,890	G. \$10	all		
b. 177	Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	\$100	all	82	Oct.	65	April	99 67
b. 165	Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	38,000	\$100	all	90	Oct.	56	Mar.	135 78 1/2
b. 190	Lands, Hotels and Buildings	20,000	\$50	all	63 1/2	Sept.	49	July	95 59
n. 190	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	100	Dec.	80	April	93 67
b. 55 1/2	H'kew's Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	124	Feb.	108	Dec.	118 94
n. 130	K'loon Land & B'ng Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	30	114	Jan.	103 1/2	Dec.	105 1/2 85
b. 170	Shanghai Lands	78,000	\$50	all	74	Jan.	6	July	710 565
n. 181	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	all	44	Jan.	40	Sept.	38 33
n. 197	H'kong Central Estates	10,000	\$100	all	57	Mar.	107	Dec.	107 74
n. 1170	Cotton Mills	20,000	\$50	all	68 1/2	Mar.	77	Dec.	90 69
b. 1410	Kung Yik	75,000	\$10	all	103	Dec.	99	Jan.	103 89
b. 165	Laou Kung Mow	8,000	\$100	all	180	July	117	Jan.	180 130
b. 1122	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	\$50	all	163	July	113	Feb.	163 111 1/2
n. 144	Oriental Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	90 1/2	Sept.	72	Jan.	81 63
b. 18	Yangtze Poots	170,000	\$5	all	100	May	77	Jan.	136 81
b. 19	China Poots Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	61	Oct.	63 1/2	Dec.	8 4 1/2
b. 1350	China Light Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	11 1/2	Apr.	9 1/2	May	10.35 6.50
b. 1750	China Prov. L. & M. Co. Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	3.65	Mar.	4.35	Oct.	4.90 3
b. & sa. 1760	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$7 1/2	all	72	Jan.	10.15	Oct.	10.10 7.50
b. 148	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$7 1/2	all	35	Jan.	29	Dec.	41 20
n. 182 1/2	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	11.20	Oct.	5.20	Jan.	12.10 6.75
n. 182 1/2	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	45	Oct.	36 1/2	Feb.	55 43
n. 182 1/2	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	190	Dec.	183	Oct.	190 147 1/2
b. 1640	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$5	all	34 1/2	Dec.	25	Jan.	41 26 1/2
b. 114 1/2	Langkate	250,000	G. \$10	all	6	Oct.	5	Apr.	7.50 5 1/2
s. 18 1/2	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	43 1/2	May	35	Mar.	40 1/2 12
cts. 50	Do (New)	50,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Mar.	9.30	June	10.25 8 1/2
n. 14	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	1.00	Mar.	80	cts.	1.00 90 cts.
n. 112	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$7	all	4.25	Jan.	3	June	4 3.00
n. 15 1/2	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	18	Jan.	16	Dec.	17 12
b. 16	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$7	all	7.10	Mar.	6.50	Oct.	7.70 5 1/2
n. 129	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	6.90	Aug.	6	Dec.	7 1/2 5 1/2
n. 110	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all	28		28		29 28 11 9 1/2

BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker, CORRECTED TO NOON, JAN. 25, 1918. TELEPHONE NO. 1182.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN 'UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS' THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

## EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	T/T Marks..... Nom.	Demand, Germany.....
T/T ..... 2/11 1/2	T/T France..... 403	Demand, New York..... Nom.
Demand ..... 2/11 1/2	Demand, Paris..... 403 1/2	T/T Bombay.....
30 d/s ..... 2/11 1/2		Demand, Bombay..... Nom.
60 d/s ..... 2/11 1/2		T/T Calcutta.....
4 m/s ..... 3/1	4 m/s L.C..... 3/1 1/2	Demand, Calcutta..... Nom.
T/T Shanghai..... Nom.	4 m/s D/P..... 3/1 1/2	Demand, Manila..... 141
T/T Singapore..... 126 1/2	6 m/s L.C..... 3/1 1/2	Demand, Singapore..... 126 1/2
T/T Japan..... 136 1/2	30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne..... 3/1 1/2	On Haiphong..... 147 prem.
T/T India..... Nom.	30 d/s San Francisco & New York..... 7 1/4	On Saigon..... 147
Demand, India..... Nom.	4 m/s Marks..... Nom.	On Bangkok..... 57
T/T San Francisco..... 70 1/4	4 m/s France..... 418	Sovereign..... 6.55 Nom.
Do & New York..... 160 1/4	6 m/s France..... 423	Gold Leaf, per oz..... 43
		Bar Silver, per oz..... 43 1/2

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Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

## NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

UP HILL	DOWN HILL	UP HILL	DOWN HILL
1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
1.10 A.M.	1.10 A.M.	1.10 P.M.	1.10 P.M.
1.20 A.M.	1.20 A.M.	1.20 P.M.	1.20 P.M.
1.30 A.M.	1.30 A.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
1.40 A.M.	1.40 A.M.	1.40 P.M.	1.40 P.M.
1.50 A.M.	1.50 A.M.	1.50 P.M.	1.50 P.M.
2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
2.10 A.M.	2.10 A.M.	2.10 P.M.	2.10 P.M.
2.20 A.M.	2.20 A.M.	2.20 P.M.	2.20 P.M.
2.30 A.M.	2.30 A.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
2.40 A.M.	2.40 A.M.	2.40 P.M.	2.40 P.M.
2.50 A.M.	2.50 A.M.	2.50 P.M.	2.50 P.M.
3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.

SUNDAYS: 1.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. every 10 mins. 1.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. every 10 mins.

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## THE CIGARETTE OF DISTINCTION

ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CONNOISSEUR TO STAND ALONE FOR PURITY AND CHARM OF FLAVOUR

## CAPSTAN

NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

Sold by ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS

PACKETS OF 10's



TINS OF 50's



## HAVE YOU TRIED CAPSTAN "MAGNUMS"

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

### POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Brithree, French Somaliland, Italian Brithree, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunan and Meigao and other places in the Province of Yunan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—  
Parcel not over 3½ lbs. 90 cents.  
Do. 7 lbs. \$1.80  
Do. 11 lbs. 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

### IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The Public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly or wholly of gold; all manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

### WEATHER REPORT.

January 25d. 11h. 10m.—No return from Japan and Vladivostok. The anticyclone has increased in intensity, and pressure has increased slightly, moderately along the east and south coasts of China; it has decreased slightly over Annam and the Philippines.

Strong monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.00 inch. Total since January 1st 0.00 inches against an average of 0.44 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. gale, mod. clearing; fine.
Foremost Channel	Northerly gale.
South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.
China Coast Meteorological Register.	January 25, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Vietnam	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Haiphong	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Yokohama	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Kobe	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Manila	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Shanghai	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Amoy	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Swatow	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Tientsin	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Peking	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Harbin	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Urumchi	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Lanchow	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Kashgar	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Yunnan	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Shensi	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Shanxi	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Hebei	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Henan	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Shandong	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Guangdong	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Guangxi	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Yunnan	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Shensi	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Shanxi	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Hebei	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Henan	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Shandong	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Guangdong	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70
Guangxi	5a	30.50	29	85	nne	70

### ENTERTAINMENT.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

SHORT SEASON 5 NIGHTS ONLY  
Beginning 29th JANUARY,  
at 9.15 P.M.

## HORACE GOLDIN

THE GREAT ROYAL ILLUSIONIST

## MONARCH OF MYSTERY

AND FULL COMPANY

PRESENTING A SERIES OF

NEW SENSATIONAL SPECTACULAR SURPRISES

A Carnival of Conjuring Introducing  
THE OLD AND NEW

BARBARA BABINGTON, England's Talented Comedienne,  
In Songs from her repertoire.

THE MOST Sensational and Surprising  
The Most Mystifying and Weird  
The Most Entertaining and Amusing

SPLENDID and Spectacular Magical Production Entirely  
PRICES ... .. \$2, \$1 & 50 Cents.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!  
FAREWELL TO

## THE COURT CARDS

AND THEIR JOKER

Positively your last opportunity of hearing them.  
Everybody will be there.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

### Heroic Chaplain Decorated.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Rev. James Tunstall, of the Huntington Wesleyan Mission, now serving as a chaplain. After the successful attack on Polygon Wood for 80 days, without food or water, he attended the wounded. The certificate in which the wounded were collected was blown in, and he lay behind until all who remained alive were taken to a place of safety. During the whole period he was under heavy fire.

### Beetles For The Huns.

Packets of beetles from the Dutch Indies to provide dyes were among the contents of some of a large number of postal parcels seized in about 20 central vessels on the way either to or from Germany. Contraband such as rubber and food were condemned in the Prize Court, while others were ordered to be detained or sold and the proceeds paid into court till the end of the war. The articles included, in addition to the beetles, sea moles, gloves, imitation pearls, "glass stones," tobacco, Bohemian glass, gramophone records, 1221s, and violin strings.

### NOTICE.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE Directors of the above Company have declared an Interim Dividend of 3% (equal to 3/- per share) on the Preferred Ordinary Shares and 6% (equal to 6/- per share) on the Deferred Ordinary Shares calculated at the rate of 2/11% per Dollar.

Dividends are free of Income Tax for those Shareholders on the Colonial Register; and will be payable on and after FRIDAY 15th February, 1918, at the Company's Office.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 7th February to THURSDAY 14th February both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1918.

### ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL  
HONGKONG

## TWO GRAND CONCERTS

Saturday, 2nd  
and  
Thursday, 7th Feb.

at 9.15 p.m.

A. MIROVITCH

(PIANO)

M. PIASTRO

(VIOLIN)

BOOKING AT

MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES:

\$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00.

UNION WATERBOAT  
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY the 5th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th January to 5th February, 1918, both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 25th January, 1918.

### NOTICES.

#### WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER

No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central

Top Floor,

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1833

#### ASAHI BEER.



### FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee; (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

### LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.  
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.  
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.  
Shatohok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.  
Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.  
Canton, Samshui, and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.  
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Bamoi.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.  
Shenchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

### FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.  
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.  
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.  
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.; Holidays, 5 p.m.  
Bamoi.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.  
Shenchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

### METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	On date	On date
Barometer	30.10	30.17
Temperature	57	52
Humidity	44	55
Wind Direction	E.	E.
Force	4	6
Weather	c	o
Rain	0.00	0.00
Lowest temp. after 7 p.m.	48.0	48.0
W. O. S. T. J. C. J. A. T. O. N.		

### TIDE TABLE.

From 21st Jan. to 27th Jan.

Time	High Water	Low Water
Jan. 21	11.15	5.15
Jan. 22	11.25	5.25
Jan. 23	11.35	5.35
Jan. 24	11.45	5.45
Jan. 25	11.55	5.55
Jan. 26	12.05	6.05
Jan. 27	12.15	6.15

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade, Burnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

### NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors.  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY COMPANY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors.  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.  
General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors.  
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY 29th January 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1917. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 19th to TUESDAY 29th January 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors.  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.  
General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 11th January, 1918.